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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ENGLISH

FEW POWERS VESTED in the Congress of the United States are more important, the press remind us, than the seldom-exercised power of impeachment. For this is the people's only weapon against possible tyranny or corruption on the part of the Federal judiciary. While our State and municipal judges may be removed from office for cause in various ways, our Federal judges have a life tenure which can be terminated only by death, resignation, or impeachment. For this reason the press welcomes with solemn approval the action of the House in impeaching Judge George Washington English, who is accused of grave misuse of his judicial power. But the press also reminds us that the impeachment vote by the House is not equivalent to a conviction of guilt, but corresponds rather to an indictment by a grand jury. The next step in the proceedings will be the trial of Judge English before the Senate, sitting as a high court, on the charge of "misdemeanors in office" brought by the House "in the name of all the people of the United States of America."

P. & A. photograph

IMPEACHED

But will "fight all the way through." Judge George Washington English, of Illinois, is the seventh judge and the tenth individual to be tried by the United States Senate in impeachment proceedings. The other nine trials resulted in only three convictions.

"Impeachment of a Federal judge is a peculiarly shocking proceeding," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, because "the public regards the members of the Federal judiciary as among the most exalted of public servants in rank and character." Therefore "to disgrace one of them is a spectacle which in a very special way projects upon the imagination the horror that is in the swift fall of a man from the heights into the blackest depths." Mingled with the keen regret always caused when charges of misuse of his office are made against a judge, says the Savannah *News*, is the comforting thought "that charges should be brought against no official more quickly than against a judge, so white should the judicial ermine be kept." "The Senate," adds this Georgia journal, "sits on no more serious occasions than when it does so as a court to hear the impeachment of a Federal judge." For, "if people lose confidence in their courts, we shall be far on the road to anarchy," avers the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. And in the El Paso *Times*, which reminds us that judges have been impeached before without incurring the final verdict of guilty, we read:

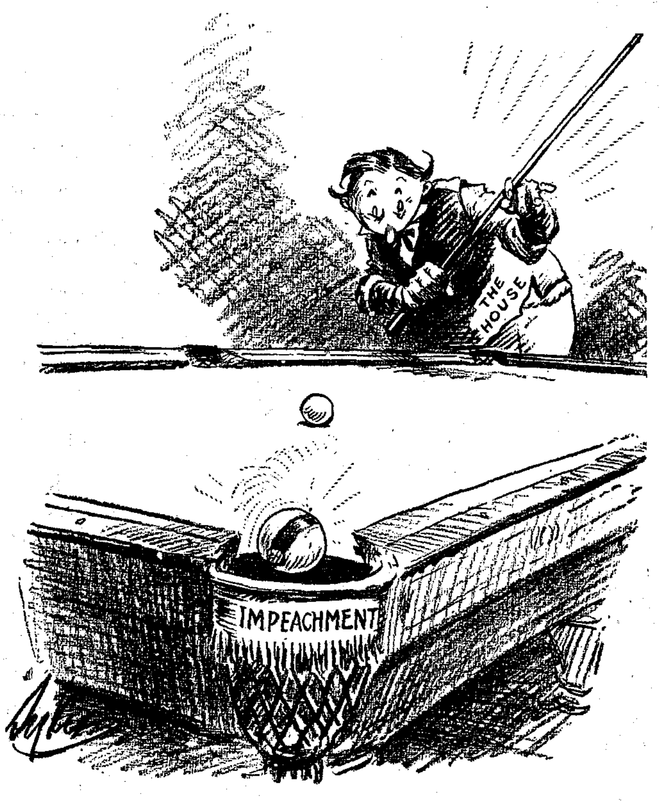
"But the charges against Judge English are sufficiently serious and apparently well enough grounded for the country to demand that he either disprove them or take the consequences. This is true, because much more is at stake than the reputation of a single district judge, or even of the Federal bench in his district. In the last analysis the Federal courts are our final power of government. They are, perhaps, not greater than the legislative and the executive, but in every doubtful case they must give, what neither President nor Congress can give, the final judgment on the citizen's obligations to the Government, and the Government's obligation to the citizen.

"Their power to do this is so august, so fundamental to both the structure and the functioning ability of the Government, that the purity of the courts from arbitrariness and corruption, and the people's confidence in that purity, must be consistently maintained at all costs. The Republic could doubtless survive a corrupt, even a traitorous President, or many incompetent and vicious Congresses. But it could not long survive a judiciary tainted with corruption, or even with plausible suspicion of corruption.

"When things reach the pass they have reached in Judge English's district, the only means of eliminating either taint is the impeachment trial. If his innocence can be proved of the charges made against him, the taint of plausible suspicion is removed. If his guilt should be established, the purity of the courts would be reinstated by the stern discipline of public disgrace. But only instant vigilance over the official morals of the Federal judiciary can preserve intact the first essential to public confidence in a form of government that rests solely on public confidence."

When the House, on April 1, by a vote of 306 to 62, impeached Judge English of the Eastern District of Illinois, it was not acting without investigation and deliberation. Accusations against the judge were placed before it in 1924. In February, 1925, a Congressional committee was appointed to take testimony. After examining witnesses in Illinois and Missouri this committee reported to the House Judiciary Committee, recommending impeachment. On March 25 the Judiciary Committee, after considering the evidence for months, reported to the House in favor of impeachment, but with a dissenting minority. The vote by which the House, a week later, passed the case on to the Senate, is characterized by the correspondents as overwhelming. The charges against Judge English are summarized as follows in an Associated Press dispatch:

"Unwarranted disbarment of attorneys, threats against a jury, tyrannous attacks on the liberty of the press, profanity and other misbehavior, connivance in a 'bankruptcy ring,' misuse of bankruptcy funds, favoritism and partiality, unlawful appointment of receivers, and neglect of duties."



"REVERSE ENGLISH!"

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

The articles of impeachment have been reduced by the Judiciary Committee to five main charges, with many specifications. In the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* which took the initiative in calling the attention of Congress to the complaints against Judge English's conduct, we read:

"The five articles are brief but comprehensive, charging Judge English with the abuse of the powers of his office; with tyranny and oppression; with improper and unlawful conduct in connection with the bankruptcy ring under Charles B. Thomas, referee in bankruptcy, for the interest and profit of both; with misbehavior in office, in that he corruptly extended partiality and favoritism; with corruptly and improperly handling and controlling the deposits of bankruptcy and other funds, and using the funds for the pecuniary benefit of himself and Thomas; with treating members of the bar in a manner coarse, indecent, arbitrary and tyrannical, and conducting himself in a manner unbecoming the high position that he holds.

"The conclusion of the indictment is that Judge English's misbehavior as judge and his misdemeanors in office 'have brought the administration of justice into discredit and disrepute, degraded the dignity of the court, and destroyed the confidence of the public in its integrity.'

"In its report the committee draws a significant distinction between high crimes and misdemeanors, as these words were understood in common law, and acts which are not defined as criminal and made subject to indictment, but which affect the public welfare. An official may be impeached for offenses of a political character; for gross betrayal of public interest; for abuses or betrayal of trusts; for inexcusable negligence of duty, and for the tyrannical abuse of power. It declares that a civil officer may behave in public office so as to bring disgrace upon himself and shame upon the country, and continue to do it, and yet might not be subject to indictment under any law of the United States. The only remedy is impeachment. Declaring that the conduct of Judge English is of such character that it must be regarded as tending to bring shame and reproach upon the administration of justice and destroy the confidence of the public in our courts, if not rebuked, the report adds: 'No one reading the record in this case can conclude that this man has lived up to the standards of our judiciary, nor is he the personification of integrity, high honor and uprightness, as the evidence presents the picture of the manner in which he discharged the high duties and exercised the powers of his great office.'"

According to the same paper, which speaks with peculiar authority on this case, Judge English has already had, in effect, the benefit of four hearings:

"One was in the House, when the *Post-Dispatch* submitted the evidence it had gathered, and the House ordered an investigation on the strength of that evidence. Another was before the special investigating committee of the Judiciary Committee, when it thoroughly investigated the charges, and all the members except one voted for impeachment. Another was before the entire Judiciary Committee, which thoroughly examined the evidence and gave Judge English the benefit of counsel, with unlimited time for argument. The Judiciary Committee voted for impeachment 18 to 5. The fourth was before the House of Representatives, with practically unlimited time for debate, pro and con. The House decided for impeachment by a vote of 306 to 62. These hearings have been practically four trials.

"Judge English will have the benefit of another trial when his case goes before the Senate for final judgment. The Senate trial will be a complete rehearing of all the evidence, with ample opportunity for defense. It will be a new trial of the case.

"How difficult and arduous is the task of impeaching a Federal Judge, no matter what the weight of evidence against him, is amply illustrated by the record in this case. All the advantage lies with the defense. The evidence must stand the test of a series of hearings. When a Federal Judge is impeached in the United States Senate, the evidence of the truth of the charges brought against him must be 'strong as the proofs of holy writ.'

"Every bulwark of defense is cast about the Federal Judiciary, which makes it the more imperative that action be taken to maintain high judicial standards, when the unfitness of a Federal Judge for his office is clearly proved."

In the discussions preceding the House's vote for impeachment, a great deal of emphasis was laid on the charge that Judge English frequently used profane and indecent language in open court. This is denied by the judge's defenders, but in an editorial in the Springfield *Republican* entitled "Judge English's English," we read:

"In *The Congressional Record* the reader of the House debate finds that the judge's language on the bench was at times unprintable, even in *The Record,* which does not circulate very much among the young. From Mr. Tillman's speech these excerpts, from which all the profanity has been typographically wrung, may be culled and sorted:

"'Now let me catalog a few things which I consider at least misdemeanors committed by Judge English. . . .

"'While on the bench in the presence of a large audience, using angry, profane, and indecent language he arbitrarily and offensively abused and insulted Messrs. Dew, House, Murray,

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State attorneys; Knies and Beasley, sheriffs; and Mayor Campbell, stating to them:

"'That he did not give a ——, because he was not afraid of the —— —— ——. I don't know what you men's politics are, whether you are Republicans or Democrats. I do not give a ——.

"'"'I will be —— —— if you are going to pass the buck to this court. I have power to call out a thousand men to enforce my injunctions, and if you do not cooperate, I will remove every —— one of you from office."

"'"'I will not try any case where Mr. Karch appears as counselor or attorney. I will not try any cases when that —— —— —— — — —— appears as an attorney."

"'"'I do not give a ——, I am not afraid of the —— — ——. I will be —— —— if you are going to pass the buck in this court. If you do not keep your —— mouth shut, your wife will be a widow for a long, long time. I will not try a case with that —— — — —— appearing as attorney. That —— —— —— — — —— could not put it over on me. I would kill him, —— —— ——.'"

"Speaker Longworth was so shocked by Judge English's English that he ruled that House members participating in the debate should identify his honor's blazing oaths on the bench by their first letters only or not bring them at all into the discussion."

In addition to denying the charge of profanity, the Judge's defenders in the House denied all the other charges, and painted him as a fearless, hard-working, and efficient public servant. Altho he could evade trial before the Senate by resigning, his attorney, Bruce Campbell, announces that there is "not a chance on earth" that the jurist will resign, but that he will "fight all the way through." To quote Mr. Campbell further:

"The idea of resignation is only propaganda by those to whom the wish is father of the thought, and who realize that there is not a chance of conviction in the Senate.

"His counsel have every confidence that with the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, Judge English will receive a fair and impartial trial at the hands of men of high character and ability, whose only consideration will be the law and the evidence. With that kind of a trial, before such a tribunal, we have no fear as to the result."

Impeachment, the press reminds us, is a proceeding rare in the history of the Government. Tho is is rather cumbersome, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the impeachment process stands as "a gun behind the door, not to be taken in hand lightly, but always available when circumstances demand drastic measures." In a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* we find the following interesting information about our impeachment procedure, which is patterned upon British precedent dating back to the fourteenth century:

"The prosecutors, or managers, are members of the House. The House functions as a grand jury, the Senate as a trial court, the Vice-President sitting as the Presiding Justice.

"The House managers must appear at the arranged time before the Vice-President's desk ready to 'exhibit articles of impeachment.'

"Then Vice-President Dawes, or whoever is in the chair, will signal the Sergeant-at-Arms to 'make proclamation' and utter this declaration:

"'All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against George W. English.'

"Whereupon the managers hand over their impeachment papers, in this case embracing five articles and thirty specifications of 'misdemeanors in office.' The Senate then will fix a day for the opening of the trial, issuing simultaneously a summons to the accused to appear and file answer.

"Witnesses are sworn in as in usual court procedure, the Secretary of the Senate administering the oath. Witnesses stand while testifying, however. The galleries remain open and the trial continues daily, usually throughout the afternoon, until concluded.

"As each Senator becomes a Judge, he must take a special oath, which is administered at the opening of the trial and reads:

"'I solemnly swear (or affirm) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of George W. English, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God.'

"Senators are not permitted, in their capacity as Judges, to make speeches, and they may ask questions only by submitting them in writing to the presiding officer. He in turn presents the question to the Senate, which must vote by a majority to permit the question to be asked. It then is asked by the presiding officer.

"It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to impeach, and the adoption of any of the five articles in the English case will automatically remove him from the bench and from ever holding public office."

The nation has reason to be proud, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, of the fact that, exclusive of the case of Judge English, in 137 years we have had only nine impeachment trials, resulting in but three removals from office. These previous cases are summarized as follows in the Washington *United States Daily:*

"William Blount, a Senator of the United States from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, he having previously resigned; Monday, December 17, 1789, to Monday, January 14, 1799.

"John Pickering, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire; removed from office; Thursday, March 3, 1803, to Monday, March 12, 1804.

"Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; acquitted; Friday, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.

"James H. Peck, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of Missouri; acquitted; Monday, April 26, 1830, to Monday, January 31, 1831.

"West H. Humphreys, Judge of the United States District Court for the Middle Eastern and Western district of Tennessee; removed from office; Wednesday, May 7, 1852, to Thursday, June 26, 1862.

"Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, acquitted; Tuesday, February 25, 1868, to Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

"William W. Belknap, Secretary of War; acquitted; Friday, March 3, 1876, to Tuesday, August 1, 1876.

"Charles Swayne, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Florida; acquitted; Wednesday, December 14, 1904, to Monday, February 27, 1905.

"Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge, United States Commerce Court; removed from office; Saturday, July 13, 1912, to Monday, January 13, 1913."

In the pending case, remarks the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "there is no reason to fear that the Senate will be less than fair in its attitude toward the defendant," for—

"Partizan prejudices will play an unusually small part in the trial. Judge English being a Democrat, he was defended in the House by a greater proportion of Democratic than of Republican members; yet even this greater proportion amounted to no more than forty-one members out of a Democratic membership of 184. The condemnatory vote in the House was essentially non-partizan. Equal non-partizanship bids fair to prevail in the Senate trial."

Reminding us that both in the Judiciary Committee and in the House as a whole members voted against the impeachment of Judge English, the Springfield *Union* remarks:

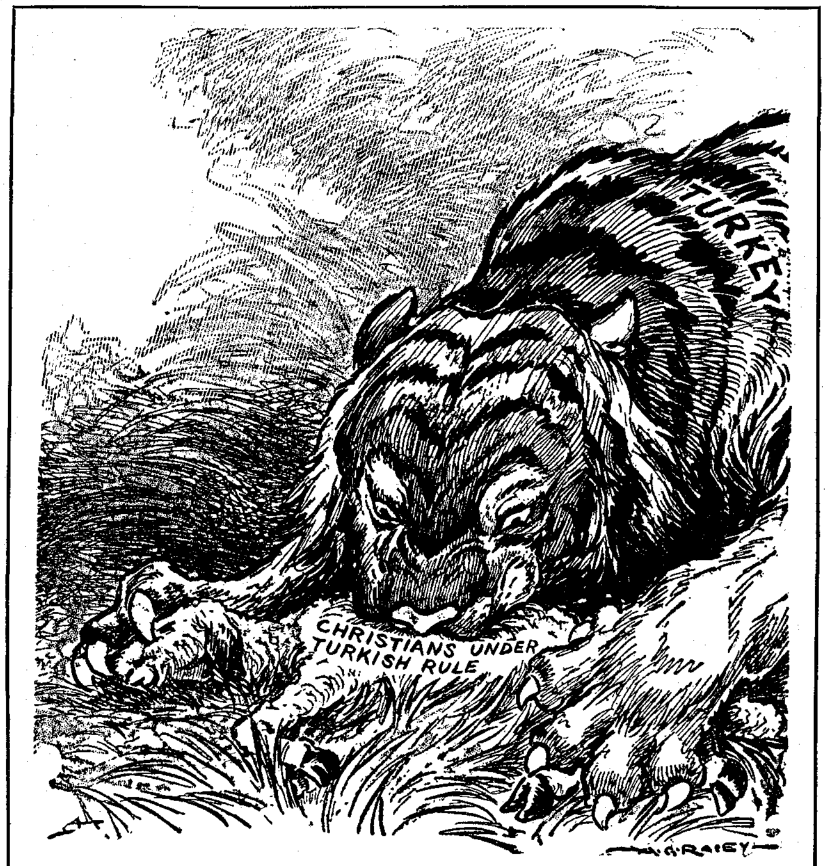
"It is noteworthy that the nature of the evidence seems to allow of a wide difference of opinion. A minority of the House has opposed impeachment, and the minority report of the Committee sets forth the opinion that Judge English committed no unlawful act, that his conduct is 'susceptible to the best and most honest motives, if not commendation.' It is to be kept in mind, moreover, that the vote of the House by no means establishes guilt."

And in the Chicago *Daily News* we are reminded that:

"Four members of the Committee filed minority statements in which the conclusions of the majority are categorically denied. Three Representatives pointed out that Judge English has disposed of more than 6,500 criminal and civil cases since his appointment, and has had controversies with only two attorneys. Representative Yates declared that he had heard or carefully read all the evidence against Judge English, and that nothing in the record shows misbehavior that warrants this trial."

MAY WE TREAT WITH THE TERRIBLE TURK?

CHRISTIAN AMERICA *can not consistently* enter upon friendly treaty relations with a Mohammedan, anti-Christian Government which has been responsible for the massacre, exile and imprisonment of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-Christians. This is the most strongly urged argument against the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne, reestablishing peace-time relations in diplomacy and commerce with the Turkish nation now headed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha. And it has found its most emphatic expression in the protest published by 110 Bishops of the Protestant-Episcopal Church on Easter Monday, declaring that Christian sentiment in this country should oppose the resumption of friendly intercourse with Turkey, a Government which has *never* shown any repentance for its massacres of millions of inoffensive Christians. On the other side is Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who for once in his life, is *for* a treaty instead of against it, as one editor notes. And with the Senator are a number of newspapers which are not particularly proud of the Lausanne Treaty, but think it ought to be ratified because it is the best bargain we can get, and because it puts our relations with Turkey on a regular normal basis, gives solidity to Turco-American trade, and enables Americans in Turkey on religious, educational and business errands to know where they stand. Ratification of this treaty, which was drawn up back in August, 1923, seems to the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, for instance, a matter of plain common sense.



NO CHANGE

No matter to what extent modern civilization has tamed him, the old hereditary instinct still remains.

—Racey in the Montreal *Star*.

Not so the 110 Bishops, headed by Manning of New York. They believe the Christian sentiment of the country "is opposed to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty in its present form," because:

> "We are asked to resume friendly relations with an avowedly unrepentant and anti-Christian Government, which destroyed a million inoffensive Christian men, women and children; expelled from their ancestral homes over a million and a half, and now is holding in slavery in Turkish harems tens of thousands of Christian women and children.
>
> "We can not forget that over a million Armenian refugees and exiles are now a people without a country, while their own homeland lies deserted under Turkish domination; that thousands of Armenians fell on the field of battle in defense of our common cause, and that President Wilson and President Harding made solemn pledges to Armenia.
>
> "We feel that failure on our part to fulfil our moral obligation to Armenia, to the extent of our opportunity, would be equivalent to a condonation of Turkish crimes and to a ratification of methods and acts which are abhorrent to all who love righteousness and justice."

The strongest newspaper opposition to ratification that comes under our notice appears in the columns of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which speaks of the treaty as "dictated by the Turks in the moment of their triumph and pushed in conference by Americans with their pockets bulging with concessions, and their scruples soothed with oil." The Boston daily quotes its approval with these words from George Harden's recently published book, "The Blight of Asia":

> "The Turks of to-day are precisely the same as those who followed Mohammed the Conqueror through the gates of Constantinople on May 29, 1453, and they have amply demonstrated that they do not differ from those whom Gladstone denounced for the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876. Those who are building hopes on any other conception will be deceived; they will be painfully deceived if they make treaties or invest large sums of money on Western ideas of the Oriental character." "The Turkish Army which committed indescribable atrocities at Smyrna was under the command of Mustafa Kemal, the same personage that dominated the treaty conference at Lausanne, and is now head of the Turkish State. He is the legitimate and logical successor to Talaat Bey, and the atrocities committed upon the Armenians by that universally execrated Moslem during the war have only failed of repetition under his successor because there were few Armenians left alive under his dominion.
>
> "Behind the smoke-screen of seemingly progressive mandates, such as the abolition of the fez, the partial emancipation of women, the suppression of spectacular dervishes and the like, the hard hand of Turkish barbarism and bigotry is still doing its work.
>
> "Not to protect trade, not even to maintain the activities of the devoted men and women teaching, or wishing to teach in Turkey, should the United States lightly present the hand of fellowship to a nation more blood-guilty than even the Bolshevist Government of Russia."

Senator Borah promptly replied to Bishop Manning, declaring that American religious, educational, and business interests in Turkey combine in asking that the treaty be ratified:

> "They feel it is necessary for their protection, and their arguments in support of their contention seem to me conclusive. It does not seem to me either wise or in any sense justice upon the part of the Government to leave these interests and these people without treaty protection or without the advantage of the friendly intercourse which will result from the relationship the treaty would establish and help to maintain.
>
> "It will be remembered also that the leading Powers have all concluded treaties with Turkey. The pending treaty with the United States protects our interests, religious, educational and business, as fully as the interests of other nations are protected.
>
> "If it be said we should have a more desirable treaty, this is the best treaty we can secure at this time, and we shall sooner secure a better treaty by making this one, and thereafter seeking to

improve it, than by refusing ratification and breaking off all treaty relations."

And as for resuming "friendly relations with an avowedly unrepentant and anti-Christian Government," Senator Borah tells Bishop Manning that—

> "To refuse friendly relations with all peoples who reject Christianity is not only unthinkable as a practical course for the Government to pursue, but I had always supposed that the great object of Christianity in international affairs was to establish friendly relations not only with other Christian nations, but with the anti-Christian nations, that they might be brought in touch with the teachings of Christianity and thereby induced to accept its benign precepts."

The State Department has made public a letter from 106 American residents in Constantinople, who passed resolutions calling for ratification of the Lausanne Treaty for the following reasons:

> "1. This treaty is not only a satisfactory one, but its terms are in some respects more favorable than those included in the treaties already concluded between Turkey and several of the European Powers.
>
> "2. If the Lausanne Treaty is not ratified by the United States, the American residents in Turkey firmly believe that equally favorable terms could not be secured by subsequent negotiation of another treaty.
>
> "3. The ratification of this treaty will be of material aid in stabilizing conditions throughout the Near East.
>
> "4. Failure by the United States to ratify this treaty will result in injury to American interests in Turkey.
>
> "5. The ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by the United States will most certainly prove of material aid to the Turkish Government in its present attempt to establish democratic principles in Turkey."

Almost as vigorous and definite as Senator Borah is the New York *World* in the editorial in which it answers the chief three arguments of the Bishops as follows:

> "1. 'We are asked to resume friendly relations with an avowedly unrepentant and unchristian Government, which destroyed a million inoffensive Christian men, women, and children.' This statement would be true if we were ratifying a treaty with Talaat Pasha, Enver Pasha, and Djemal Bey, who in 1915-16 drove a million Armenians to their death. But this trio and the Sultanate have long ago disappeared. We are asked to ratify a treaty with the new, and in some respects enlightened, Turkish Republic proclaimed October 29, 1923.
>
> "2. 'We feel that the failure on our part to fulfil our moral obligations to Armenia to the extent of our opportunity would be equivalent to a condonation of acts which are abhorrent.' The United States can do nothing for Armenia by refusing to resume diplomatic relations. The only help we can give the Armenians in Turkey is by moral pressure and philanthropic effort, and both will be assisted by an American Minister and Consul in Turkey.
>
> "3. The Bishops cite the recent League report upon deportations and assassinations as evidence that Turkey is untrustworthy. The incidents complained of arose under the Anglo-Turkish friction regarding the Mosul boundary. They are apparently at an end, and the boundary decision has been handed down. They are of Anglo-Turkish, not Turco-American, concern."

"A hymn of hatred against the Turk," is what the Baltimore *Evening Sun* calls the Bishops' protest, and it adds:

> "The Lausanne Treaty was the way of peace. The Episcopal Bishops seem, however, to prefer the way of the sword."

Generally speaking, the papers that believe in ratification, and there are a number of them, do so on the grounds that almost any treaty is better than none, and this is the best one we can get at present. No one, as the New York *Times* puts it, "defends the Turkish Treaty except as a disagreeable necessity." The treaty is admittedly a bad bargain says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* it relinquishes many American rights, and is "hurtful to American pride," and yet "it is absolutely the best treaty that can be had." So "as Americans have a reputation for common sense, the Senate ought to hold its nose, swallow hard, and ratify."

The new Turkey, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is a nation with as much claim to equal international treatment as Bulgaria, or Greece, or any of the new post-war States." "The time has passed when this country or any other can expect to impose its social and religious ideals upon the people of the East," we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "The sooner that is recognized the better for all concerned, and the greater the degree of influence that can actually be exercised."

Other advocates of the Lausanne Treaty insist that it should not only be ratified, but should be ratified quickly. It seems that a while ago there were threats of Turkish tariff discrimination against countries without commercial treaties with Turkey. Senator Kellogg secured assurances that no such action would be taken against American importers for six months; the time limit expires this summer, and the Senate must therefore act at the present session.

This treaty with Turkey has been hanging fire for more than two years and a half, having been signed at Lausanne, Switzerland, August 6, 1923. According to G. Gould Lincoln, of the Washington *Star*, "for eight years there have been no diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey." The position of Armenia is also touched on as follows by Mr. Lincoln:

> "When war between the Allied nations and Turkey came to an end the treaty of Sèvres reestablished peace. In that treaty, and in the Treaty of Versailles, Armenia was recognized as an independent State.
>
> "Within a few years came war again in Asia Minor, with the Turks rising against the Greeks and the Armenians. The Greeks were driven out and thousands upon thousands of Armenians were killed. Turkey again assumed control over the Armenian territory. When peace was made and a treaty drawn up between Turkey and the European nations, also at Lausanne, all mention of the Armenian nation was omitted. Armenia had again become Turkish soil, and the Armenians, except for a few thousands, had been exterminated or driven out."

In discussing various items of the treaty, Mr. Lincoln points out that it "does away with the so-called 'capitulations,' the right of extraterritoriality claimed by the United States in the past along with other civilized nations in connection with Turkey":

> "Under these capitulations, an American citizen who was charged with committing a crime in Turkey was tried before American consular officers instead of being haled into a Turkish court, or before a Turkish ruler. Nor were American citizens thrown into Turkish prisons. The United States, in giving up these extraterritorial rights, has done no more than the other nations which formerly claimed and exercised them."

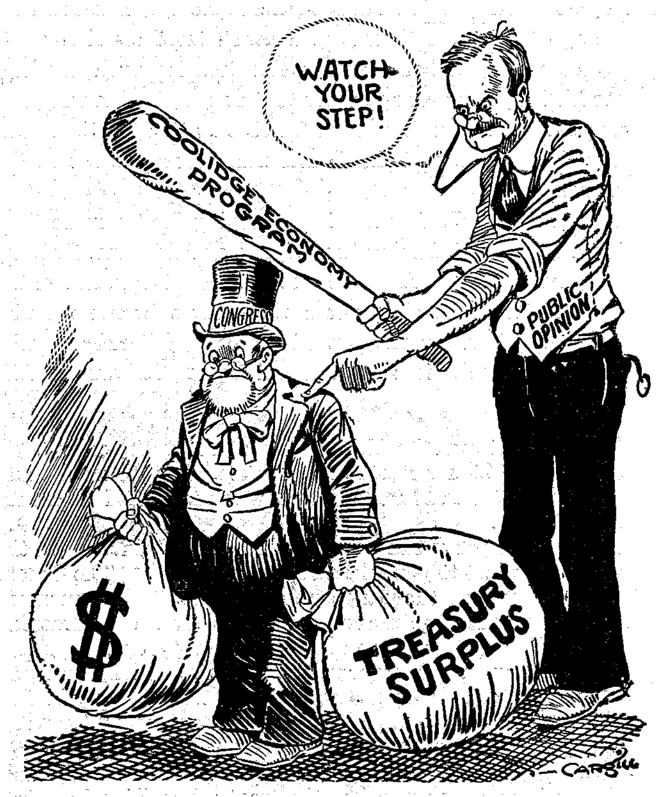
In view of the agitation in religious circles, it is interesting to note that Article III of the Lausanne Treaty says of Americans resident in Turkey:

> "Upon complying with the local laws and regulations, they shall enjoy complete liberty of conscience and worship, and shall have free access to the courts of justice of the country, as well as for the prosecution and for the defense of their rights, in all degrees of jurisdiction established by law. . . .
>
> "Moreover, they shall not be deprived of their property without due process of law."

Opponents of the treaty, Mr. Lincoln goes on to say, "see in it a failure to include any provision guaranteeing protection for American missionary schools, hospitals and other institutions in Turkey." But what has been done "is to accept the promise of such protection for these American institutions in Turkey as is accorded to the British, French, and others, set forth in separate notes signed by the Turkish delegation." Other special declarations set forth Turkey's purpose to reform the judicial system and to employ European sanitary experts.

MORE MONEY FROM LOWER TAXES

HOPES OF A REDUCTION of Federal income-tax rates on this year's incomes are envisaged by an Ohio paper, which is only one of several journals to see in the unexpectedly large March tax payments a confirmation of the hint given out by the President some time ago that further tax reduction may be attempted within a year or two if circumstances continue favorable. Of course, other conclusions are drawn by various editors, but this is the one which comes closest home to us. It is interesting to note that not only were the tax receipts in March about $100,000,000 more than had been expected, but they were actually nearly $60,000,000 larger than a year ago when the tax rates were higher. And this fact seems to several press commentators to uphold Secretary Mellon's contention that a lowering of surtax rates might actually increase Uncle Sam's income. The March tax receipts, according to the Washington dispatches, totaled $449,660,000. This means, as a New York *Times* correspondent points out, that the reduction in the public debt of the United States for the fiscal year 1925-26 "which ends June 30, probably will be about $750,000,000, and the budget surplus, or excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures, may be in the neighborhood of $270,000,000. This would be even a better record than was made in the fiscal year 1924-25, in which the gross public debt was reduced by $734,000,000 and the budget surplus was $250,000,000." To quote further from the same dispatch:



SPEAKING OF SAVING!

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

"The gross public debt on June 30, 1925, the close of the last fiscal year, was $20,516,272,174, and the reductions accomplished during the present fiscal year will cut the total to well below $20,000,000,000. A reduction of $750,000,000 in the present year would represent a saving to the taxpayers of about $30,000,000 in public debt interest charges. The public debt was at its peak on August 31, 1919, when the total was $26,596,701,648.

"There are a number of factors which must be taken into consideration in regard to the outlook for the fiscal year 1926-1927. Income and profits taxes to be collected during the last two quarters of that year are to be assessed on incomes received in 1926 under the new and lower rates of the revenue law of 1928, and altho these new rates, as applicable to the March quarterly payment, produced more revenue than did the higher rates for the same month in 1925, it is by no means certain that this record will be kept up throughout the fiscal year 1927.

"Business activity in 1925, upon which income and profits taxes paid in the third quarter of the fiscal year 1925-1926 were assessed, was exceptional, as demonstrated by tax collections and the reports of corporations. While developments in the business world up to this time indicate that the prosperity has in a large measure carried over from 1925, the recent severe slump in the stock market values may result in caution on the part of the business interests which will curtail to some extent the taxable profits of corporations and individuals and therefore reduce the taxes to be collected in the last two quarters of the fiscal year 1926-1927.

"Essential government expenditures are not likely to decrease much in the fiscal year 1926-27, as compared with 1925-26, and may even be slightly increased, so it is evident that if income, profits and miscellaneous taxes fall off during 1926-27, the probability of a large surplus and heavy debt-reduction in that year is by no means certain, especially if Congress votes heavy expenditures in excess of budget estimates which must be met in the next fiscal year. It is because of these features in the situation that President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon have warned against new expenditures, unless they are vital."

Early this year, the Birmingham *News* reminds us, both Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Under-Secretary Winston indicated that "they would be satisfied with receipts equal to the corresponding months last year, since the lower tax rates had gone into effect. Now that their modest hopes are more than confirmed, it shows the enormous strength and wealth of this country and its recovering power, once the burden of taxation is relieved." "Doubtless the chief cause of the gratifying showing," says the writer of an *Ohio State Journal* editorial, "is that 1925 was an unusually prosperous year and that the average income was larger than in 1924." As we read further in the Columbus paper:

"Heavy income taxation is a great discouragement to business expansion, and business expansion means good times not only for the employer but for the employed. For that reason Secretary Mellon did a great public service when he kept hammering away with his theory that the high surtaxes ought to be materially decreased, and so convinced public sentiment of its soundness that the demagogs found it expedient to stop pretending that the rich can be forced to pay the bulk of the taxes. The anticipation of heavily reduced taxes doubtless helped business much last year, and now there is the actuality to count on. It looks as if a reduction of tax rates on this year's incomes might be possible."

The hope for more tax-reduction within the not-so-distant future is likewise exprest by the Providence *Journal* and the Newark *News*. The most potent factor in the large receipts for March, so the Chicago *Daily News* is inclined to believe, "is the non-political and scientific character of the new revenue law; at the end of the present year much more will be known than is known now concerning the full effect of the new revenue law, but already it is safe to claim for it a considerable share of credit for the pleasant surprizes yielded by the March tax receipts." Not quite so positive is the Asheville *Times*, which observes: "those who framed the bill have shown themselves more nearly correct than was the general opinion throughout the country, tho good luck, rather than economic foresight, may be responsible."

The Treasury's confirmed habit of underestimating surpluses is noted by a number of newspapers, the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarking:

"Whatever theory may be held about the Treasury's habit of wofully underestimating what it is about to receive, its errors are at least errors of the right sort. It can not afford to be oversanguine in dealing with a Congress disposed to create political capital out of tax cuts and not at all convinced of the desirability of making provision for the rapid repayment of the public debt. As long as the Treasury pursues the policy of devoting its surplus to debt-reduction, it deserves to be forgiven for mistakes in judgment which so admirably serve the ends of a forward-looking financial policy."

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RUBBER, POLITICS, AND FILIPINOS

THERE SEEMS TO BE CYNICAL DOUBT, remarks the independent Democratic New York *Times*, "whether the recent appointment by President Coolidge of Carmi Thompson, of Cleveland, to investigate affairs in the Philippines, is due to a survey of conditions in the islands or a consideration of politics in Ohio." At any rate, observes Robert R. Lane, Washington correspondent of the Newark *News*, "it is the first open move made by the Government to deal with what is admitted to be an unsatisfactory political situation." In a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of *The Times* we learn that—

> "While the chief object of Colonel Thompson's mission will affect the Philippines, he is to make investigations also in Guam, Hawaii, and Samoa, the other insular possessions of the United States in the Pacific. He is to take with him a dozen or more government experts, who will investigate economic and industrial conditions in the possessions visited, with a view to working out a plan for their development.
>
> "The report of Colonel Thompson is expected to give the President material on which to base consideration of a plan to consolidate control of all the insular possessions under one head. Their administration is now divided among several government departments. The Philippines and the Canal Zone are under the War Department, Guam and Samoa under the Navy Department, Hawaii is under the Interior Department, and Porto Rico under the State Department."

On the commercial side, the possibility of growing rubber in the Philippines seems to loom large, particularly with regard to the future status of the natives. Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, even goes so far as to assert that "back of the present move to study 'economic and other internal conditions' is undoubtedly the new interest springing from the idea that rubber may be grown there." However, admits Mr. Gilbert, there might have been other considerations that influenced the selection of Colonel Thompson—political, for example. Politicians in the Capital already see in the Cleveland appointee a successor to Gen. Leonard Wood, who for the past five years has been Governor-General of the Philippines. Edwin W. Gableman, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, however, reports that—

> "In certain quarters, particularly among politicians, there is an inclination to believe that the President was desirous to aid in clearing up the political situation in Ohio without injecting himself into it personally. Appointment of Colonel Thompson provides him with an exit through which he can pass out of the gubernatorial picture gracefully and with colors flying.
>
> "During the Taft Administration he was Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Treasurer of the United States, and Secretary to the President. Colonel Thompson was active in behalf of the late President Harding in the 1920 campaign, and was prominent in the campaign which culminated in nomination and election of President Coolidge in 1924. He was the unsuccessful Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, having been defeated by the incumbent, Governor Donahey, by a small majority."

Through Colonel Thompson, say Washington correspondents, the President hopes to obtain a complete report of the situation in the Philippines for use in making his recommendations to Congress at the outset of the next session in December. To quote the White House statement on the appointment:

> "The decision of the President to take this step follows the increased interest in Congress recently in regard to the Philippine Islands. It is his desire to obtain further information, gathered by a man in whom he has confidence and whose practical experience will enable him to give the President a comprehensive and accurate report."

"That is the outward and visible purpose," observes the Washington correspondent of the Newark *News*, "but it is also of importance to the Coolidge Administration to know how best to deal with the growing discontent on the part of the natives with the régime of Governor-General Wood." We read on:

> "For two years Governor-General Wood has been at loggerheads with the native politicians. Far from approaching an understanding, things have been going from bad to worse. Up until last fall there were two clearly defined and mutually hostile parties in the islands, the Nationalista and the Democrata. Since early last fall the tendency has been for the erstwhile rivals to bury the hatchet for the sake of mutual resistance to the Wood régime, the objective being ultimate independence."

The opposition to General Wood, explains Mr. Gableman in one of his dispatches, is headed by Manuel Quezon and other native politicians, "with the aid of a huge propaganda fund, and there is no doubt here in Washington that President Coolidge was led to send Colonel Thompson on this tour of investigation by the controversy that has existed between General Wood and the leaders of the Filipino movement for independence." In the opinion of W. W. Jermane, of the Seattle *Times:*

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"THERE ARE VAST POSSIBILITIES

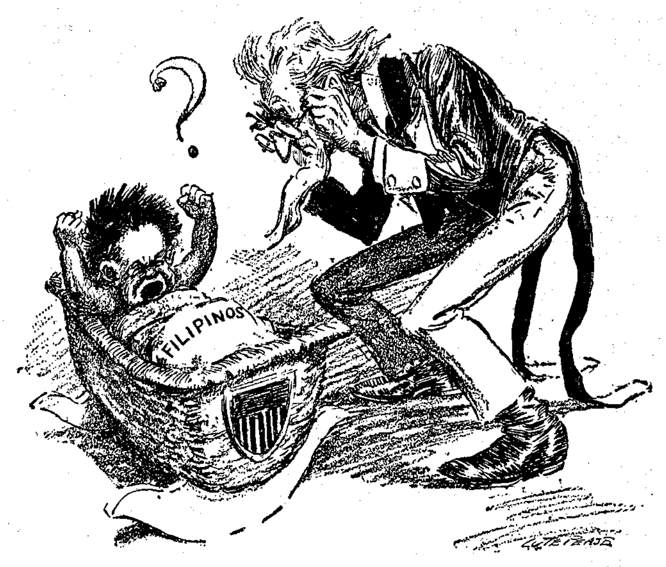
Of developing the natural resources of the Philippines," says Col. Carmi Thompson, of Cleveland, who will head the Coolidge commission to the archipelago, Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, and other insular possessions of the United States in the Pacific.

> "There is a strong possibility that Colonel Thompson will report against early independence, and if he does, the situation in Manila will become perhaps more acute than it has been.
>
> "It was Governor-General Harrison who encouraged independence propaganda during his entire administration, and toward the end of it turned a very large part of the government over to local people. Thus was created the problem which Governor-General Wood has been unable to solve.
>
> "Ever since 1900 the Democratic party has maintained an attitude of somewhat greater sympathy with the advocates of independence than the Republicans, and now the Quezon adherents are depending upon the Democratic party to do something for them. But no backward people, in a single generation, since popular government was instituted, ever has fitted itself for independence. And no backward people ever can. There

is a small sprinkling of intelligent men and women in Manila and some of the other large towns in the Philippines, but apart from these, the archipelago is still struggling to release itself from barbarism. As a whole, the people are more backward than the Mexicans, all of whose troubles since the overthrow of Diaz have been due to a lack of understanding even of the elementary principles of popular government.

"It is certain that things can not run along indefinitely as at present. General Wood is having the most trying time of his life, with no assurance that he can bring peace. He is almost at the end of his rope. A deadlock between him and the Filipino Legislature has existed for months. Not one of his appointees has been confirmed by the Senate. Things are at sixes and sevens. Colonel Thompson has been appointed with General Wood's full consent; they are close friends. If Colonel Thompson should fail, the Washington Government may be compelled to work out a new and very definite Philippine policy.

"President Coolidge, in appointing Colonel Thompson, displayed his usual foresight. He has perhaps prevented an investigation by Congress, which might have had some bearing on this year's political campaign. The Democrats never have been in more dire need of an issue than at this time. Some of them might grab at the Philippines. But an investigation by Congress would be entirely political. It would not do the slightest good; on the contrary, it doubtless would do harm."



"I WANNA GET OUT AND WALK!"
—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

"If the President desires delay in further legislation by Congress," notes the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "he has taken a good way to secure it." For, we read in Washington dispatches, Colonel Thompson is not expected to return to Washington before November. Another paper of the same political complexion, the Boston *Post*, believes the Thompson survey "will bring to an honest issue the real problem—do we owe independence to the Filipinos? Or are the islands so essential to our prosperity and safety that we can not afford to relinquish them?" Two independent Republican newspapers, the Manchester *Union* and Troy *Record*, declare that Colonel Thompson is well qualified to make the survey required by President Coolidge, and this is also the belief of such independent dailies as the Indianapolis *Star*, Newark *News*, and Kansas City *Star*. To quote the New Jersey paper:

"As one familiar with large industrial development, he will be able to speak with authority as to the possibilities of American investments in the islands with profit. As former Treasurer of the United States, he should be competent to report on the financial situation in our Pacific possessions that has caused concern. As a politician, who will retire from the race for Governor of Ohio to make this survey, he may be able to clear up the confusion of thought outside of the archipelago as to the politics of the situation."

From other American newspapers, from the Democratic side of the Senate, and from the Chamber of Commerce of Manila, however, come simultaneous protests against the Thompson mission. While the Philippine Press Bureau, of Washington, in reply to a telegraphic request for its views, does not criticize the appointment of Colonel Thompson, "since the Filipino people have nothing to fear from an investigation," it gathers from the appointment that "the President is not fully satisfied with the reports on the Philippines now reaching him." In the opinion of the Bureau, "an impartial investigation will prove the justice of the Filipino people's claim to national freedom." The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), however, thinks it not only possible but probable that American money, invested in the Philippines, will result in future ties with the islands so strong that the Filipinos will forget, in the era of prosperity resulting from wide-spread development, their desire for independence. "If this is the game, it is a shrewd one," remarks the Providence *News* (Dem.), "but utterly at variance with the spirit of the United States in assuming sovereignty of the Philippines under a promise to retain them only until the natives should prove themselves capable of maintaining stable self-government." "A number of our legislators and others," thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "while talking of the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves, are in reality much more concerned about the possibilities of economic exploitation." If we really have changed our minds about independence for the islanders, this business daily goes on, "let us have the courage to come out in the open and say so." "What is needed now," maintains the independent Washington *News*, "is to bring the whole Philippines problem out in the open, give it a thorough airing, and then decide, once and for all, what we are going to do with them." This is also the belief of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and Senator Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, has offered a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation.

The injection of rubber into the Philippine situation, and the fact that Colonel Thompson comes from Ohio, which contains Akron, the "rubber capital of this country," is disturbing to the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), which asks: "What has rubber to do with the capacity of the Filipinos to govern themselves, and our pledge of independence?" "When an industrial country such as this begins investigating the natural resources of a dependency such as the Philippines, the goose is cooked so far as independence is concerned," remarks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, and the morning *Sun* does not believe the American people will take "this survey by a professional politician" seriously. But, explains the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "the job, for which Thompson has no particular qualifications, will at least take him out of the country. Having in mind the popularity of Governor Donahey, of Ohio, who defeated him for the Governorship and is a candidate for reelection, Thompson is thus able to dodge a contest for which he has no stomach."

In Manila, according to a dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News*, the appointment of Colonel Thompson "has been received with mixed emotions." Continues the Manila dispatch:

"American papers are lukewarm, as is the native press, because during the last twenty-eight years visiting investigators have become an old story to both elements. Governor-General Leonard Wood is greatly pleased. Many prominent American residents are skeptical. H. L. Heats, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, says:

"'The Thompson appointment seems to be one of political expediency, with no other purpose than to delay settlement of the Philippine question and to camouflage the lack of interest the Coolidge Administration takes toward the entire problem. The Coolidge Administration, through General Wood, is fast developing into a weaker one in the Philippines than Wilson's Administration, under Governor-General Harrison, when American business interests are taken into consideration. What is needed is not delay, but a settlement of the question, so that continuity of American business can proceed upon a stable basis under the sovereignty of the United States.'"

THE REMARKABLE MATTEOTTI VERDICT

ONE OF THE MOST INGENIOUS VERDICTS in Italian jurisprudence, to quote the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, was that of the jury in the Matteotti case, which recently found that three countrymen of the Italian Parliament Member "committed homicide, but unintentionally, for cause, with relative complicity and with extenuating circumstances." The extenuating circumstances are said to have consisted of the jury's decision that the Italian Deputy's physical resistance was below normal; that the blow or blows which killed him would not have killed a normally robust man. With this finding before him, says the Rome correspondent of the New York *World:*

"The Judge sentenced the three men to five years and eleven months' imprisonment. He then softened the blow by deducting four years, under the King's amnesty proclamation of last year, and another twenty months which the accused had spent in jail awaiting trial. So all three will be free men in June."

Thus ends one of the most remarkable trials in modern juridical annals, according to American newspaper editors. In a Baltimore *Sun* article, we are reminded that—

"Matteotti was killed on June 11, 1924, in a motor-car, somewhere in the wild region of the Campagna Romana, north of Rome, having been that afternoon seized and abducted in the open street a few hundred yards from his own door. His body was discovered at Quartarella, close by the Via Flaminia, some fifteen miles from Rome, two months after the crime.

"The amazing circumstances of the crime and the splendid character of the victim so seized the popular imagination that it is no exaggeration to state that Giacomo Matteotti after his death became the object of a kind of religious cult for millions of Italians."

International Newsreel photograph

"UNFLINCHING COURAGE"

And patient obduracy, we are told, were two of the characteristics of Giacomo Matteotti, wealthy Socialist member of the Italian Parliament, whose death at the hands of political adversaries in June, 1924, threatened for a time the power of Mussolini. Three of the five Fascists charged with the crime have been found guilty.

"Outside of Italy, however, the proceedings have been followed with but languid attention," notes the Springfield *Republican*, "for the simple reason that the trial has been regarded as a farce." Almost two years have elapsed since the murder, and the Utica *Press* notes that "in that time the whole machinery for the administration of the law has been made over." In the recent trial at Chieti, in the Abruzzi, points out the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the Fascisti picked the jurors, chose the prosecuting officers, and terrorized the court." "An unprejudiced trial was therefore out of the question," maintains the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which sees in this "political crime" a "blot upon the escutcheon of Fascist Italy." "The defense presented will not quiet belief that Fascist leadership was involved, and that the murderers were agents, and not principals," believes the Newark *News*. From England, Cesare Rossi, formerly Mussolini's press agent, is said by the Boston *Globe* to declare that the three men who were sentenced at Chieti were members of the Fascist secret police, "acting under the orders of Mussolini."

"The killing of Matteotti, a Socialist member of the Italian Parliament," we are reminded by the Buffalo *Express*, "has been made the vehicle for so much extreme political propaganda by both the Socialists and the Fascists that most American newspaper readers probably have abandoned any hope of sifting a fair residue of fact out of the mass of propaganda." And, adds Henry W. Harris in a Boston *Globe* article:

"The trial, which the Italian Government would like to have considered of no moment, is the culmination of a crime which nearly shook Mussolini from power, which caused the whole opposition to withdraw from Parliament, which forced the Dictator to suppress all unfriendly newspapers, and which caused him to take complete dictatorial powers into his own two hands."

The defense of alleged political assassins by their party, and that the party of the Government, asserts the Boston *Herald*, "was a travesty which brought the Fascisti low indeed." We read on:

"Not being able to prove the slayers of Deputy Matteotti guiltless, they did their utmost to make his character appear as black as their own shirts. Dictator Mussolini's henchmen, Roberto Farinacci, the Secretary-General of the Fascist party, led this attack upon the dead, apparently deeming it his duty as counsel for the accused. Crown Prosecutor Salucci, officially representing the Mussolini Government, lent aid to the prisoners by expressing belief in the story that they had intended to do no more than abduct Matteotti, and had killed him only when he had made unexpectedly fierce resistance. So it would seem he was responsible for his death at their hands because he tried to fight them off when they seized him. Endeavoring to put the murdered deputy on trial, Farinacci inadvertently put the Fascist organization on trial, and the verdict of all upright people throughout the world can be nothing but that of guilty."

To simplify matters, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, in an editorial headed, "The Farce at Chieti":

"Let us reconstruct this case in terms of a hypothetical American equivalent. Let it be imagined that on the eve of an important attack in the Senate on the Coolidge Administration by the elder La Follette, the latter was kidnaped by a group of hired gunmen set to this task by high officials of the Coolidge Administration, and that, after being clubbed or stabbed to death by his assailants, he was buried in a shallow grave twenty miles from Washington. Two years would elapse during which time Senatorial investigations and amnesty acts, railroaded through Congress by the Administration, would exculpate all the higher-ups. At the end of that time the gunmen would be brought to trial in a remote jurisdiction far from the scene of the crime, before a court presided over by a judge picked for his friendliness of the Coolidge régime, and before a jury composed exclusively of orthodox Republicans. The defense would then be conducted under the direction of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and his line of procedure would be to depict the late Mr. La Follette as an incendiary radical, so dangerous that his kidnaping was in the nature of an act in the public interest. In response to this defense plea, the jury would shed a few tears over the torments of the patriotic Coolidge Administration, and return a verdict of unintentional homicide, committed for cause.

"That would be the Matteotti case that has just come to its farcical end at Chieti."

THE "BREAD TRUST'S" PLANS ALL DOUGH

THE GIGANTIC BAKING MERGER "with a soul" announced by William B. Ward, of New York, last January, has "given up the ghost," as one editor remarks in describing its recent action in accepting a consent decree which orders the corporation to dissolve within thirty days and surrender its charter. The Government, on its part, will drop the anti-trust suit against the $2,000,000,000 Ward Food Products Corporation. This incident, following closely upon the acceptance of a similar decree by the National Food Products Corporation and the Interstate Commerce Commission's disapproval of the Nickel Plate merger, plainly indicate to Thomas L. Stokes, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, that "the Government has become very sensitive about large-scale consolidations, despite the fact that within the last few years the tendency toward combinations has developed with little interference." Under the "bread trust" decree issue in Baltimore by Federal Judge Soper, says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, "the suit brought by the Government for violation of the Clayton and Sherman anti-trust acts was dropt without prejudice to any of the parties concerned." The decree was accepted, explains George G. Barber, chairman of the Board of the Continental Baking Corporation, one of the merger officials, because it relieved the companies concerned of annoying and expensive litigation.

The decree, according to Associated Press dispatches from Baltimore, is regarded in the Federal Court and by Department of Justice representatives at Washington as one of the most sweeping ever entered in an anti-trust case. In a Baltimore dispatch to *The Times*, we learn that—

> "Seven baking concerns and eight individuals, originally named in the Government's suit were affected by to-day's decree. The corporations are the Ward Food Products Corporation, the Ward Baking Corporation, the General Baking Corporation, the Continental Baking Corporation, the Ward Baking Company, the General Baking Company, and the United States Bakeries. The individuals are Howard R. Ward of Illinois; William B. Ward, William Dringer, Paul J. Heims, J. M. Rumbough, R. E. Peterson, George G. Barber, and George S. Smith, all of New York.
>
> "The baking interests, according to the consent decree, have agreed to the following terms of the Government in exchange for the dismissal of the suit:
>
> "1. The charter of the Ward Food Products Corporation, chartered in Maryland on January 30, with a potential capitalization of $2,000,000,000 and authorized capital stock of 20,000,000 shares, is to be surrendered in thirty days.
>
> "2. No business is to be transacted by the corporation except that necessary for its termination.
>
> "3. At the next annual meeting of the General Baking Corporation, the Board of Directors has agreed to change its corporate structure and organization. Authorized capital stock must be reduced from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares. . . .
>
> "5. William B. Ward has relinquished his control of 1,000,000 shares of voting stock in the General Baking Company. This has been verified by the Department of Justice.
>
> "6. The General Baking Company and the six other baking concerns named in the Government's suit have agreed to dissolve any common connection they may have. A director in one concern can not serve as a director in another."

"Few unscramblings have gone so far as this," remarks the Newark *News*, which regards the dissolution of the huge baking merger as "in the public interest." Whether a corporation of such size would have really contributed anything to productive efficiency is questioned by the New York *World*, and the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that—

> "While the Government probably intervened more or less for political reasons, owing to the political danger carried in the slogan, 'the bread trust,' the enforcement of the anti-trust laws does in this case harmonize with the interests of the people without slowing up the wheels of progress.
>
> "Nor need there be the least feeling of regret over the dissolution of the $2,000,000,000 Ward Food Products Corporation because its founder had stated that its excess profits would be used for 'the advancement of every child so that it might be born well, reach school-age well, and grow to maturity physically and mentally fit for American citizenship, and generally for the advancement of the health and welfare of the American people.' When immense business combinations reach the stage that they need wings for show purposes, the office of the Attorney-General may well become suspicious.
>
> "The Department of Justice's success in this effort to enforce the anti-trust laws has seldom or never been surpassed. It has been an excellent piece of work, first, because the vitality of the anti-trust laws has again been demonstrated for the benefit of those who had assumed that they would be a dead letter under this Administration; second, because there is no economic or social justification for baking-company combinations on the huge scale that made notable the latest mergers. Large-scale operations in this business are warranted up to a certain point but when the stage is reached that one holding company is piled on another, no solid argument in favor of them from an operating or producing standpoint can be advanced."

The companies involved in the merger, thinks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, have "followed the course of prudence" in accepting the Federal Court's decree. In fact—

> "The result is to be regarded with satisfaction. Consumers might have suffered no disadvantages as a result of the combination, but there could be no assurance on that score.
>
> "This is the second anti-trust suit to be settled by agreement within a month. The first was the prosecution instituted against the National Food Products Company, $200,000,000 corporation formed to acquire a number of grocery-store chains and other food-distributing agencies. The ease and the promptness with which both of these actions were terminated in the Government's favor might be interpreted as indicating an unusually energetic enforcement of the anti-trust laws on the part of the present Administration. That the Department of Justice displayed commendable determination in handling these matters is not to be doubted. Rarely, if ever, has a threatened combination in restraint of trade been attacked so promptly after its formation as were the Ward Food Products Corporation and the Nationa Food Products Corporation. But in interpreting their prompt collapse some consideration must be given to the possibility that the promoters recognized the weakness of their position under the anti-trust laws, and preferred to surrender rather than incur the expense and the unfavorable publicity attendant on a fight."

The New York *Times*, however, has no patience whatever with "consent" decrees. In the opinion of this paper:

> "Consent decrees savor more of orderly retreat by both sides than a victory by either. Conspirators capable of raising the cost of bread or meat or milk or other necessaries ought to be convicted and punished in a manner befitting their crime. Now we shall never know whether the baking conspirators were criminals or benefactors. The Government does not prove its charges, and the bakers consent to the decree against them while protesting that their intentions were benevolent, tinged with a search for profit as a mere incident to their corporate existence."

Of mergers in general the New York *Journal of Commerce* has something to say, partly from the business and financial viewpoint and for the benefit, not of the buyer of bread, but of the buyer of securities who has not "cut his eyeteeth." Says this business daily:

> "Broadly considered, underwriting, stock-selling, and other profits of a like nature have been the main objective of those who have been flooding the country with new mergers in recent times. True it is, of course, that prospectuses have now and then had a good deal to say of the economies to be realized in forming large combines of independent organizations. Sometimes, too, there has been an appreciable measure of accuracy in such statements. But those who have cut their eyeteeth in such matters know well enough what has been behind most of the projects of this character. The cheapness of money, the speculative fever running through the blood of the rank and file of the nation, the booming securities markets, the greediness of countless unwary investors for stocks that seemed to present an opportunity for spectacular gains—these and other similar phenomena formerly so obviously present everywhere are patently the soil out of which our merger excesses of the past twelve months or so have grown to such greatness."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

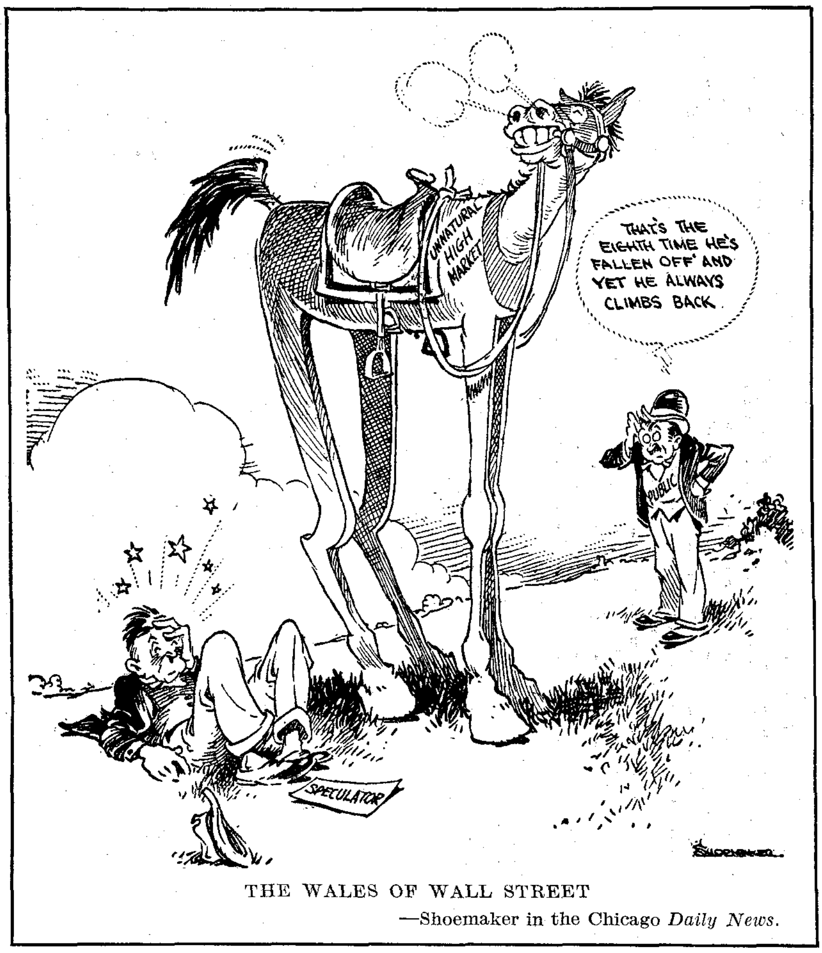
There's no fuel like the old fuel.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Heads may be some thicker out in the sticks; but the milk is, also.—*Greenville News.*

It will also be a Leiter estate when the lawyers get through with it.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

A probe is something used on a tariff just before the whitewash is applied.—*Sumter (S. C.) Item.*

France has about reached the point where nothing will help so much as a good cry.—*Spartanburg Herald.*


THAT'S THE EIGHTH TIME HE'S FALLEN OFF AND YET HE ALWAYS CLIMBS BACK.
UNNATURAL HIGH MARKET
PUBLIC
SPECULATOR
Shoemaker

THE WALES OF WALL STREET

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Indians are no longer dangerous, if you can keep out of the way of their motor-cars.—*Wall Street Journal.*

At any rate Rhode Island wets are able to say truthfully they can count on Providence.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Elfin music has again been heard in Ireland, and this settles it, there's no Prohibition in Erin. —*Charleston Mail.*

The wages of sin now depend somewhat on how much the confession magazines are paying.—*Memphis News-Scimitar.*

The reason we enjoy reading Mussolini's speeches is because they translate into such short pronouns.—*Dallas News.*

Some simply reduce their contention to a premise that prohibitory law won't work as long as fruit-juice will.—*Detroit News.*

Naturally, the pedestrian views with alarm the fact that a car is now within the reach of every man.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Mussolini is demonstrating the fearful effects of allowing a traffic-cop complex to get the best of you.—*Nashville Banner.*

Automobile enamels have been so improved in recent years it is said a wolf scratching at a limousine door no longer mars the finish.—*Detroit News.*

"New Gold Field Discovered in California."—*Headline.* Well, something had to be done about this Florida competition. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

What makes the farm-relief crisis so cruel in the lives of Congressmen is that they used to be able to stall such things off with free garden seed.—*Dallas News.*

It is hoped that Moscow, hearing American jazz by radio for the first time, will not be deceived into thinking its political ideas are taking hold.—*Detroit News.*

British politicians are now claiming that the United States is to blame for the war-debt tangle. Give Europe just a little more time and it will have it all nicely figured out that we started the war.—*Nashville Banner.*

A big tractor manufacturer in Detroit sold the Soviet Government 10,000 tractors—75 per cent. cash in advance and 25 per cent. on credit. It is not explained why he wants to give them the 25 per cent. discount.—*Southern Lumberman.*

To err is human; to admit it is not.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

If we were a French Premier, we'd stay on the ground floor in case of a fall.—*Dallas News.*

Sign of spring: Wanted, to trade radio set for 34 x 4 tires in fair condition.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The weakness of a bull market is that bull can't support prices indefinitely.—*Pottsville Journal.*

There's now a car to every five people, which should limit each driver to four pedestrians.—*Manila Bulletin.*

He is a rare man who doesn't impose on himself more unnecessary taxes than Government imposes.—*Easton Express.*

Most of the world's big jobs are held by men who don't care a whoop what the ladies think of Valentino—*Erie Times.*

The difficulty in uplifting drama is that those who want it purer don't patronize it much anyway.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Meet great men. At close range they seem so ordinary that you are inspired to have faith in yourself.—*Harrisburg News.*

A straw may break a camel's back, but a straw vote doesn't break the camel's hold on Congress.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

The fact that at least one-half of Mars is dry, according to astronomical assurance, will make a certain element indifferent as to whether it is fit otherwise for habitation or not.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

There hasn't been the anticipated number of puns on the possibility that the Cathcart drama, "Ashes," would screen well. —*Detroit News.*

The difference between America's attitude to Europe and Europe's attitude to America, is about ten billions.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Just for our own interest and satisfaction, we'd like to get a Florida man and a California man together in Honolulu on one of these fine salubrious mornings.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

The average car costs the average car-owner more than the income of the average farmer, yet the average farmer owns an average car. Or are liars figuring?—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

According to a well-known flyer, the future of aviation will depend entirely upon the training received by aviators. An aviator, quite naturally, should know the business from the ground up.—*Detroit News.*

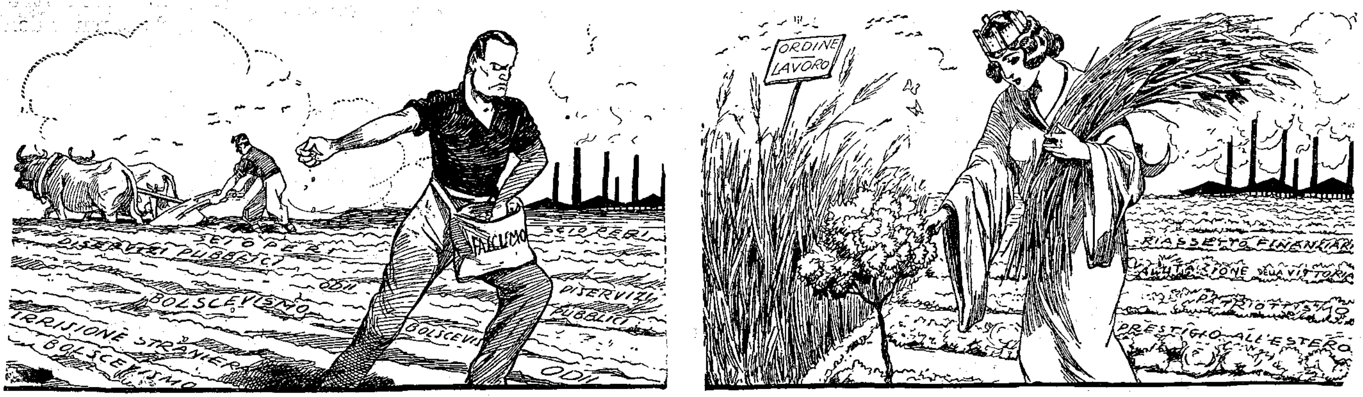
A dentist says Americans are losing their fighting jaws, and are becoming weak-faced, because their jaws don't get enough exercise. But isn't this a matter that may be safely turned over to Mr. Wrigley?—*Kansas City Star.*

By diligently reading the Foreign Comment in The Literary Digest you come to the conclusion that the average European nobleman is elaborately equipped with a coat of arms, but has only one pair of pants to go with it.—*Lebanon (Ind.) Reporter.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE ITALO-BALKAN DRIVE AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION

MUSSOLINI IS TRYING to form an anti-German bloc of Italy and the Balkan States, it is charged by some German writers, and the chief purpose of this bloc would be to prevent the union of Austria and Germany. That he has Jugo-Slavia's support is obvious, we are told, from the recently concluded treaty between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. What is more, according to a special correspondent of the London *Westminster Gazette*, Mussolini's object in all the combinations he is engineering in Jugo-Slavia, Greece, and other South and Central European nations, is to obtain at least the benevolent neutrality of his neighbors in connection with his great "Empire" projects in the Middle East. According to this informant, the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement provides for cooperation against the union of Austria with Germany, and Italian support for Jugo-Slav economic claims in Saloniki, in return for Jugo-Slav undertaking not to embarrass the trade of Fiume by the competition of new Adriatic ports. He goes on to say:



PRAISE FOR FASCISM

"Fascism plowed the soil and sowed the good seed. Now Italy reaps the fair harvest."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

> "Jugo-Slavia having accommodated Italy on the Adriatic, which now becomes virtually an Italian lake, Italy reciprocates by urging Greece to accommodate Jugo-Slavia on the Ægean; the Greeks being compensated by an Italo-Greek understanding with regard to mutual interests in some future discomfiture of Turkey. This is how nations do their diplomatic deals in these parts.
>
> "These possibilities were indicated to Mr. Rouffos, the Greek Foreign Minister, in Rome, last week, and were the reason for his subsequent visit to Belgrade.
>
> "Nothing, however, is bought without a price, and in the present instance the price paid by Italy is satisfaction of local Balkan aspirations.
>
> "In the present arrangement the plums go to Jugo-Slavia. Mr. Ninchich, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, an exponent of practical pacifism, has gained more advantages by negotiation than other Balkan leaders have gained by the sword.
>
> "He has enlisted the sympathy of Mr. Briand in the new scheme of things, and consequently the other Little Entente States (Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania), which depend largely on French patronage, have come into line."

This special correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* speaks of conversations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, whereby Jugo-Slavia would obtain a greatly enlarged "free zone" for her trade and shipping at the port of Saloniki, and the major control of the Saloniki-Gevzheli railway, which runs between Saloniki and the Greco-Jugo-Slav frontier. He tells us further:

> "For years it has been the primary plank in Jugo-Slav policy to obtain concessions for herself at Saloniki and to give moral support to Bulgaria's aspirations at Cavala or Dedeagatch, provided the Bulgarian Government guaranteed to suppress the Macedo-Bulgar komitadjis (armed bands) who repeatedly ravage South Serbia (Jugo-Slav Macedonia) and Greek Macedonia under the pretext of a 'Macedonia irredenta.'
>
> "With the settlement of these questions the last of the thorny Balkan problems will disappear, and the next step will be the inception of the much-heralded Balkan 'Locarno.'
>
> "As explained above, Signor Mussolini has good reasons for sponsoring Balkan solidarity, as this would leave him a free hand for the development of his plans elsewhere. The immediate advantages of the pending bargain, however, go to Jugo-Slavia."

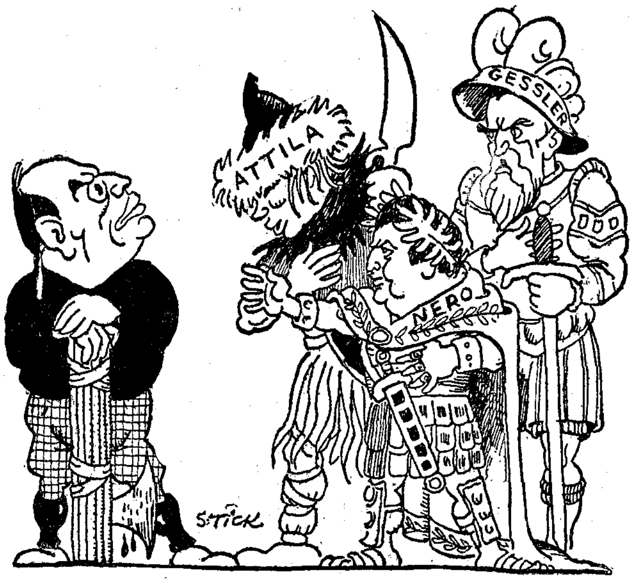
The Paris *Oeuvre* notes that Jugo-Slavia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Ninchich, came to Paris to meet Mr. Briand after he had conferred with Mussolini, and it declares that the main subject of his conversations with the Italian "duce" "seems to have been the forestalling of the Austro-German union project." This newspaper adds:

> "The same question will occupy him in the conversations with Mr. Briand. As Mr. Ninchich was leaving Rome, the Greeks were taking his place. Mr. Rouffos, Foreign Minister of Greece, and Mr. Tavoularis, Greek Minister of Communications, were the guests of the Italian Government, and Mr. Pangalos, who tried to imitate Mr. Mussolini, being unable to renew the alliance with Belgrade, found himself isolated and turned to Rome, altho that city opened its arms to Jugo-Slavia.
>
> "Mr. Mussolini's diplomacy may not be safe, but it is very energetic. Only yesterday the Italian dictator was threatening the Little Entente, and now he wants to take it under his protection. Some time ago he was the leader of the anti-Slav movement, and now he is pushing the Slavs against the Germans. At the same time he is embracing the Greeks, who have apparently forgotten Corfu in their troubles with Jugo-Slavia. By this complicated game, and by these machinations, Mr. Mussolini keeps himself busy in Central Europe and the Balkans."

This view is indorsed by the Paris *Temps*, which states that "through the mediation of Jugo-Slavia, the entire Little Entente is approaching Rome," and that "it would be an unpardonable mistake on the part of France, if her diplomacy remained unmoved by this turn of events."

Among the German press we find the Belgrade correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* confirming the view that "a Jugo-Slav-Italian bloc is being formed against Pangermanism," and he goes on to say:

> "Altho the object of the Ninchich trip to Rome is only known to the secret Jugo-Slav Cabinet, made up of the King, Premier Pashich, and Minister Ninchich, it is quite plain that Jugo-Slavia's political situation is a rather difficult one at the present time. It is generally realized that nowhere in the Balkans has Jugo-Slavia any reliable and dependable friends at present. The alliance with Greece was broken and has not been renewed, while there is friction over the establishment of the Jugo-Slav zone in Saloniki. At the same time there is continued dissatisfaction with the military régime of General Pangalos. With Bulgaria, Jugo-Slav relations remain cool. Roumania, altho a member of the Little Entente, is not friendly to Russia, and the Jugo-Slavs are ever sensitive about everything Russian. For Hungary there is no sympathy in Belgrade, while poor Austria is still considered by certain elements in Belgrade as being the Prussia of Vienna. Czecho-Slovakia is a useless friend as regards Balkan questions. There remains Italy. But is she a friend or foe? In all Jugo-Slavia there is not a single person who believes in the possibility of a true friendship between the two countries, on account of their sharply conflicting Adriatic interests."



FRENCH SATIRE

ATTILA, NERO, GESSLER: "Benito, we hail you as our master."

—*Le Petit Provencal* (Marseilles).

Finally this Belgrade correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* alleges that Mussolini is trying to create an anti-German bloc outside the League of Nations, and in this aim he is supported by Jugo-Slavia. As to Greece and Italy, the Italian press points to the visit of the Greek Foreign Minister, L. K. Rouffos, to Rome as a proof of the changing conditions in the general make-up of the Near East. Says the semi-official Rome *Tribuna:*

> "It is recognized in Greece that Italy is the point of orientation of the entire European policy, and that there is no ground for a Greek policy that would be alien and inimical to Italy. It is thus shown that the reasons of history are better than mere demagogy, based on the distortion of history, and that Mussolini through Fascism has restored Italy to its former importance in European affairs. Greece made the mistake of becoming a party to the anti-Italian plan laid out by Lloyd George and Clemenceau, under the egis of poor Wilson, and she paid dearly for it.
>
> "During the Peace Conference Italy was forced to come to a truce with Venizelos, but that truce was as ephemeral as the dream of the great Adriatic, Mediterranean and Asiatic scheme of Venizelos, who discovered the impossibility of realizing it once he was abandoned by England. The expansion of Italy in the Eastern Mediterranean is by no means a threat to Greece, but on the contrary an element of equilibrium, out of which Greece may derive many profits. Eliminating the intrigues of third parties, there is nothing to prevent a frank friendship between Italy, a great Power, and Greece, a maritime neighbor of ours in the Adriatic as well as in the Mediterranean."

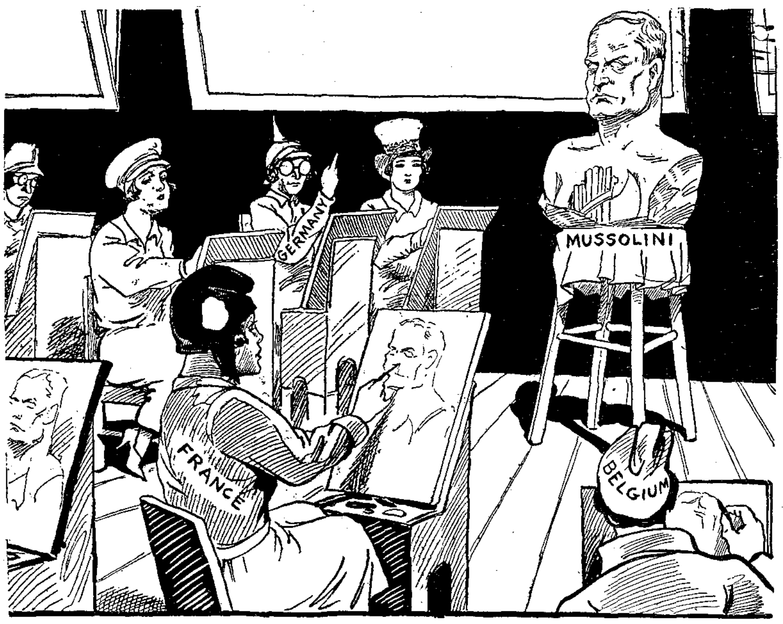
Another Italian daily, the Rome *Messaggero*, declares that the main subjects discust at the conferences of Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Rouffos, "concern questions of an economic nature, the clearing up of certain Greco-Italian controversies of the past, and an understanding regarding the future."

To the Rome correspondent of the Athens *Proia*, Foreign Minister Rouffos announced that the present policy of Greece is not a policy of puny politics, and he is quoted further as follows:

> "Our present foreign policy is following new lines, and on these lines our views are identical with those of Italy. Greece can not any longer waste her time in diplomatic strife about trifles, the only result of which is the loss of friendships among her neighbors. Regarding the question of the Greek minorities in the Dodecanese, Greece has a firmly established policy of non-interference in a domestic question of Italy, but she is also firmly convinced that the Greek minorities in those islands will have no reason for complaint."

Another Greek opinion of the situation is afforded by the Athens *Politeia*, which observes:

> "We are a nation that has its traditions and its historical ties, and we are a state whose forces, present and potential, are by no means negligible, if the vitality and the activity of our people are taken into account. We have bettered our relations with our Albanian neighbor, we have all the willingness to strengthen our ties with Bulgaria, provided she recognizes the necessity of upholding the *status quo* in the Balkans, and we are willing to give her all facilities within our power. We are firmly desirous of renewing our alliance with Jugo-Slavia, and to that end we are willing to submit to terms that may appear like sacrifices, provided, however, those terms do not interfere with our sovereign rights."



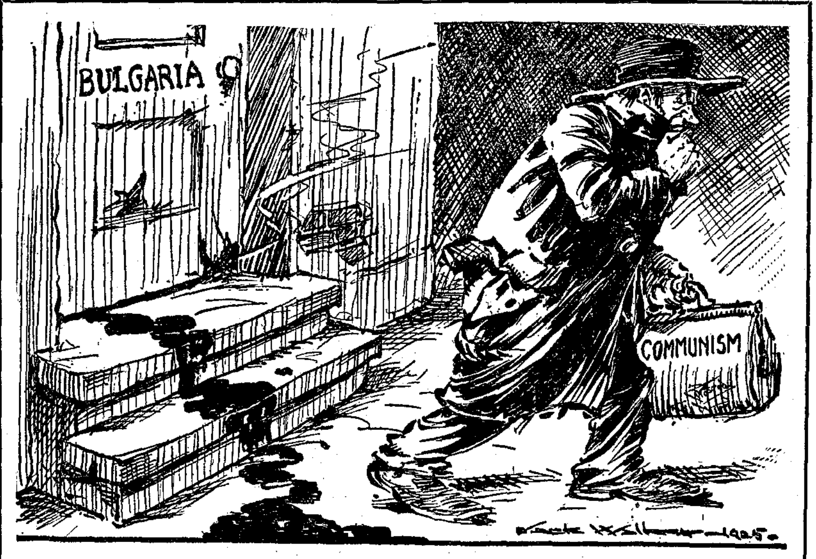
AN ITALIAN JIBE

"At first they laughed at Mussolini—but now they all want one like him."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

THE BRITISH LINK WITH AMERICA

CANADA IS IMPORTANT ENOUGH by herself in her present and in her future, it is said, but she is of especial importance to England as being the link between England and the United States. It is quite conceivable, says the Vancouver *Sun*, that the trade interests of Britain might lead her into a war for a principle that would be absolutely inimical to the trade interests of Canada. So this daily asserts that it is absolutely imperative that Canada be given a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire if she is to stand behind the Empire's diplomatic actions. But even this imperative necessity, it is asserted, is secondary to the necessity of Canada keeping intimately connected with Great Britain. Even at a sacrifice Canada must maintain her relations with Britain, we are assured, because Canada is the bond between England and the United States. We read then:



"WHERE NEXT?"
—*The Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

"England and United States guarantee the peace and progress of the world. This world would be a perfect hell to live in to-day were it not for the concord that exists between England and America.

"Slowly but surely Europe is drifting into a second Balkan States. The Latins, Spain, France and Italy, are gradually banding together. Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Holland are making another group. With Russia turned over to sovietism and Mussolini sitting astride a volcano in Italy, Versailles, Locarno and all the treaties in the world are not going to keep these people from one another's throats.

"But out of that whole world picture, from which the dark smoke of threatening conflict is continually arising, comes the one hope of world peace in Anglo-Saxon England and America.

"We can have our little by-plays on this, that and the other. We can have a little squabble in the monkey house with the Cathcarts, and throw a little mutual mud at one another for the sake of working our natural meanness out of our souls.

"But with the volcano of Europe belching acid smoke, and strange rumblings erupting from the yellow breast of Asia, the friendship of England and America stands as the great bulwark against the unleashing of the world's racial passions and the clashing of ancient hatred against ancient hatred."

England and America are a League of Nations, according to this newspaper, which describes them further as "the world's police force." Therefore it feels that it would be a great pity if any internal quarrel should threaten that amity and it adds:

"It is essential to Canada's nationhood that she define her place in the British family. But it is more essential to her nationhood that she should make that definition in such a way as to preserve, rather than threaten, the one force that guarantees the peaceful progress of humanity."

The above allusion to the Cathcart case reminds us that it rankled in some English editorial circles even after it had passed from American notice. Thus the London *Daily Express* found the admission of Lady Cathcart to the United States to be an evidence of the sanity so characteristic of the American people, which for a time seemed to have deserted them. It adds that "it is perhaps a pity it was thought necessary to go through the solemn farce of basing the award on the fact that matrimonial misconduct is not a crime in South Africa."

THE PROSPECTS OF "WORLD REVOLUTION"

THE FOND DREAM of world revolution in which Russian Communists revel by day and by night, say some anti-Bolshevik Russian journals, is still cherished, despite the fact that the Communists admit various rude awakenings. The organ to promote the world revolution, we are reminded, is the Third International, headed by G. Zinoviev. At a meeting of the executive committee of this body in Moscow, he is reported in the official Soviet *Isviestia* as saying the time has come to examine with calm and unbiased mind the causes of the "defeats which the Communists suffered in Germany in 1923, twice in Bulgaria, and once at Reval in Esthonia," and he went on:

"The years in which we were afflicted with these defeats were very difficult ones for the Communists. We must analyze them not as historians but as revolutionists. Let us remember that the abortive Russian revolution of 1905 was a lesson which Lenin's followers learned and pondered during the years that followed. . . . In studying our failures in Germany, and in the rest of Central Europe, we find one important lesson to be learned—namely, we must win the sympathy and the support of the masses. . . .

"At the beginning of our rule, we paid too much attention to Central Europe. Metaphorically speaking, we 'fell in love' with Germany. To us it seemed that the proletarian revolution in Russia would be immediately followed by a proletarian revolution in Germany. At the end of 1923 the situation in Germany was especially grave, and that is why the change that came in 1924-1925 as the result of the provisional stabilization of Germany's economic status, was quite unexpected by us. So it follows that during the international period of 1925 we showed a certain skepticism as to the ripeness of Germany for revolution. But now new economic and political trials have come upon Germany and Central Europe."

That is why, Comrade Zinoviev added, Communist hopes as to the possibility of a new outbreak in Germany are reviving. What is more, he declared, England is a better prospect this year than ever before, and he asserted that the British Empire is in "a dangerous condition." What makes the Communists rejoice, according to Mr. Zinoviev, is the fact that Britain has "lost its privileged rank in international trade," and that it has an enormous number of unemployed. Summing up the outlook for world revolution, he observed:

"Judging the situation in the whole world, we come to the conclusion that the proletarian revolution is to be expected first in Europe and only later in the Orient. Yet we see that the development of the revolutionary movement in Europe is closely connected with the growth of nationalist revolutionary thought in the Orient. Both these processes are interdependent, and develop along parallel lines. . . . It is natural that our opinion as to where the revolution will first start may change with every year. The center of our attention may switch from Central Europe to the west, or from England to the Orient. But one thing remains perfectly clear, namely, that the Communist International is becoming more and more influential as a world organization, and that whatever be the minor changes in our calculations, our confidence in the inevitableness of the proletarian revolution remains unshaken. As in the past, we forecast the death of world capitalism. Our diagnosis remains essentially the same—that capitalism will be downed and the dictatorship of the proletariat will be established in the comparatively near future."

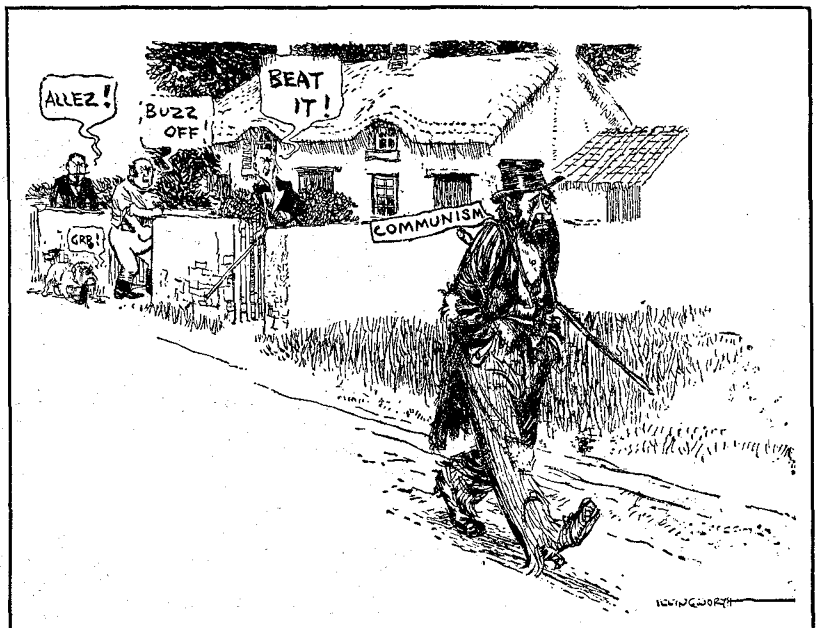
The democratic *Dni*, an anti-Bolshevik daily published in Paris, assures us that the Soviet Government is in complete sympathy with the aims and hopes of the Third International, and it cites an article, by K. Voroshilov, Peoples' Commissary for War, from the Soviet press, which it summarizes as follows:

> "Voroshilov thinks that 'a new, and still more cruel, world war is absolutely unavoidable.' The peace conversations at Geneva, are, in his eyes, 'devices used to lull the vigilance of the laboring masses.' He thinks, however, that European workmen can be duped no more: 'they are becoming more and more reluctant to follow any leaders except the Communist party.' The rest is perfectly clear: 'War can not be averted' and 'to be ready for this coming war we must have a strong Red Army, strong not only in equipment, but also in numbers.' It must be raised, according to his opinion, to at least one million men, as against the 562,000 at present. Hence Voroshilov thinks that 'all Russian schools, colleges and universities must be quickly militarized, that is to say, military science must be taught in them together with other courses.'"

Such is the Soviet Government's frame of mind and program, according to the *Dni*, which says that it is still "intoxicated with dreams of Communist Imperialism." At the same time this newspaper believes that the actual fighting capacity of the Red Army is comparatively low and does not constitute a serious menace. Other anti-Bolshevik Russian editors declare that if Soviet Russia really had a sufficiently strong and reliable Army, it would long ago have given armed support to the Third International, whose propaganda would have been furthered, not by paid agents and secret organizations, but by the bayonets of Russian soldiers. These anti-Bolshevik observers say further that if this did not happen, it was merely because of the economic weakness of Soviet Russia, which renders its Army innocuous.

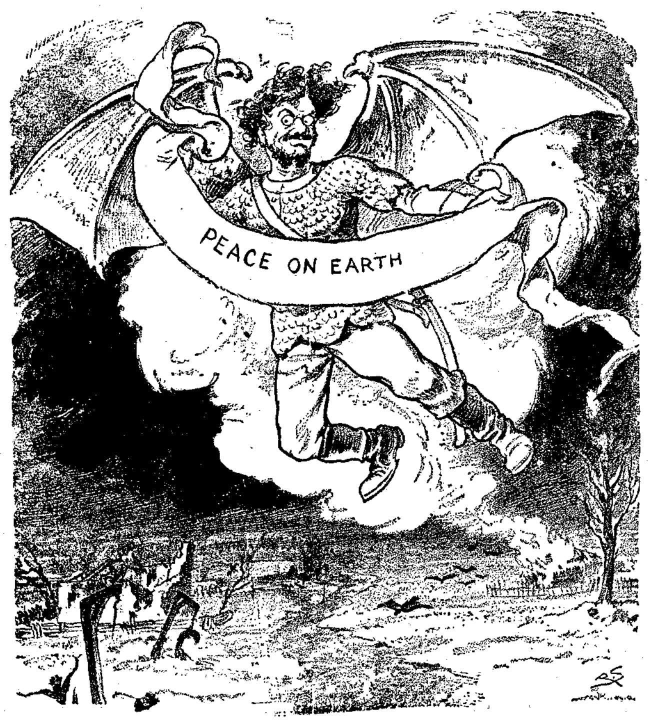
A French Communist daily, the Paris *Humanité*, sneers at what it calls the "capitalist press", because of their allegations that the Soviet Russians have given up the idea of world revolution, and that the revolutionary propaganda of the Third International will now be abandoned for a policy of compromise with capitalist States. The great noise made by the "bourgeois press," it admits, can not but have its affect on the working masses, and even on the adherents of the Communist party. We read then:

> "Those who do not understand in its entirety the formidable problems that confront the Russian revolution, and who are unacquainted with the instructions of Lenin, are wondering what is happening. Of a sudden they came to realize, through the prejudiced greater press, that inside the Russian Communist party there were discussions as to whether it was possible to realize Socialism in any one country without unleashing the world revolution. They learned also that the final decision was first to aid the middle-class peasants and the poorer ones to realize Socialism."


ALLEZ!
BUZZ OFF!
BEAT IT!
GRR!
COMMUNISM
ILLINGWORTH

"IT'S A COLD, HARD WORLD!"

—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).



A SOVIET INVITATION TO THE WORLD

"Join with us and you will have the same peace and plenty we have."

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

This newspaper says it can understand the anguish of the masses when they suspect that the Soviets are being beguiled by capitalism. But, by way of presenting a "true picture" of conditions, it quotes Comrade Stalin, one of the big figures among the Russian leaders, as having said in a speech when the subject was under discussion, that:

> "Between the country which is building up Socialism and the countries of the capitalist world, a temporary balance has been established. . . . The capitalists are not strong enough to overthrow our country. Hence a certain equilibrium of forces and a certain period of 'pacific construction' between the proletarian world and the capitalist world. Underneath all this we find the inner weakness and impotence of world capitalism on the one hand, and on the other, the growth of the workers' revolutionary movement in general, and especially its growth in the Soviet countries. At the base of this weakness lie contradictions which are unsurmountable by capitalist countries, and which can be overcome only through the development of the proletarian revolution in the West."

As an additional proof that the foreign policy of the Soviets continues to be directed toward world revolution, *l'Humanité* cites Comrade Rykoff, who said in a speech:

> "The stability and strength of our Soviet union depend upon the stability and the strength of the international workers revolutionary movement. The success of Communism, and the success of the revolutionary movement throughout the world are intimately bound up with the success of the effort which we accomplish in this country. . . . All this gives us assurance that at another time and with a new adjustment of force the unions of Communist parties in all countries will lead the working class toward world revolution."

BRITISH COMPLAINTS AGAINST AMERICA

A TIMELY CONTRAST between the treatment of their respective war debtors by Great Britain and America is said to have been brought out by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, in the parliamentary debate on interallied war debts. Great Britain's treatment of her debtors may be sentimental folly, and that of America sound business, remarks the London *Statist*, but America "seems anxious to make the best of both sentiment and business." She collects every penny of her debts and imposes high tariff against European goods, this financial weekly avers, but "overlooks the $75,000,000-odd owed by the defaulting Southern States." She is trusting enough to invest hundreds of millions in continental securities, and yet is shocked at the depravity of European politics. Yet, in fact, it is admitted, American prosperity in the midst of world distress is neither a reproach, as many Europeans believe, nor a proof of moral superiority, as Americans believe, but an accident of history. Adverting to Mr. Churchill's speech, *The Statist* observes:

> "At present, Great Britain is paying £33 million annually to America, and in a few years will be paying £38 million a year. Assuming that France pays us £12½ million a year, and that our share of German Reparations rises to £15 million, our total receipts will not be more than £33½ million. Thus, there will eventually be a gap of some millions—a gap which the Chancellor hopes Russia will find it in her interests to fill. America is at present receiving an annual sum approximately equivalent to the whole amount Germany is paying in Reparations. When the Dawes plan is fully productive, and when America settles with her remaining debtors, a sum equivalent to 60 per cent. of the Reparations payments will be drawn through various channels across the Atlantic from the 'devastated and stricken countries of Europe' to 'the wealthy and prosperous and great Republic.' Mr. Churchill concluded with the cryptic comment: 'I believe that these facts will not pass out of the minds of any responsible persons, either in the United States or in Europe.'
>
> "If he had not been anxious to avoid convicting the Government of foolish generosity, the Chancellor might have driven home the point more forcibly. He might have mentioned that under the Balfour Note, Great Britain has sacrificed capital and accrued interest amounting to over £2,000 million, which, taking interest at 4 per cent., represents an annual sum equivalent to 1s. 4d. on the income tax. America, on the other hand, has sacrificed not a penny of capital and accrued interest, and has already engaged her debtors to pay a total sum (£1,521 million) equivalent to 37 per cent. of her total interest-bearing national debt. Moreover, it may be many years before Great Britain will be receiving the £33½ million mentioned by Mr. Churchill; in the coming financial year she will receive only £16 million approximately, or less than half the amount she has to pay to America."

There is no doubt that this position is ever present in the minds of most responsible statesmen of America, *The Statist* assures us, but it adds that there are "very conspicuous exceptions." For one, it names Mr. Hoover in his "outcry" against the prosperity of the British rubber plantation industry; Senator Borah is named next, in his "solicitude for American shippers of contraband during the war"; and then Mr. Houghton is cited for his "bitterness against the moral turpitude of European diplomacy." None of these has allowed himself to be restrained by consideration of the fact that America has done so well out of Europe during and since the war, according to this weekly, which continues:

> "The section of opinion represented by these statesmen seems to be astonished that, after the greatest storm in history, the waters of European politics are still troubled. To European eyes it almost seems that Americans of this way of thinking are impatient with the Old World because, by not settling all its 'problems' out of hand, it continues to be an indifferent market for American goods and a danger to American foreign investments. European statesmen, however, can not help the existence of 'problems,' which have their origin not merely in the Great War, but in centuries of past history, nor does it help them if some Americans punctuate their endeavors with sharp criticism, in an attempt to proclaim that the political center of gravity of the world has shifted to Washington. After all, the Continent has made striking progress during the past few years. Most of the nations have balanced their budgets and returned to the gold standard. Of the two post-war problems, reparations and security, one has already been solved. If the other has not been solved, the fault lies not with any European, but with an American Power, Brazil."

Nevertheless, *The Statist* assures us that it would be as great a mistake to take too seriously the "outbursts" of some American spokesmen as it would be to regard the polemics of German and French nationalists as mirroring Continental sentiment, and it says of such outbursts that—

> "They are mainly manufactured for home consumption by interested or ambitious politicians. Moreover, America is not a homogeneous political organism. The prairies of the Middle West and New York are as far apart in political thought as Albania and Amsterdam. The West is intolerant of European perplexities; the East, less remote, is more sympathetic toward Europe's difficulties. Thus it comes that Washington, the capital of a Great Power, is occasionally forced to behave as the head of a petty State. European nations can only wait and hope that in time the whole of the United States will come to understand their troubles, and take that place in world affairs that befits the dignity of a great nation, the leader of the New World."

Even a sharper criticism of America's debt procedure appears in a contribution to the London *Sunday Times*, by "Scrutator," who says that perhaps it is no part of the duty of Americans to be good Europeans, but certainly they have not been, and the British have been the chief sufferers thereby. He declares further:

> "Our first policy on interallied debts was to pass a sponge over them all—a policy that would have cost us much more than America. It could have been carried with America's assistance but she vetoed it, and instead began to press us for repayment. Thus it became necessary for us to replace our first formula by the principle of the Balfour Note, under which we are ready to content ourselves with such sums from our allies and in reparations from Germany as we have to pay to the United States. America has put us in a most unfortunate position, for as things are we are virtually her bailiff in Europe. We pay her Europe's debts and recover what we can from Europe, incurring all the odium, and running all the risks. For the striking fact is that, *altho the Balfour principle is singularly generous to Europe, not* one of our late allies has ever betrayed the slightest sign of gratitude to us for it; on the contrary, we have made ourselves vastly unpopular in Europe by a settlement which by the scrupulous honesty of our payments is thought to have unfairly raised the standard of payments from Europe to America. We aimed at being generous and good Europeans; we have in effect become America's tributary and her debt-collector in Europe, and a debt-collector with no county court to help him, and without the resource of a judgment summons."

It is an impossible situation, in the view of "Scrutator," and if it is prolonged the reaction that will surely arise in Europe against the draining away of treasure to America will hit Britain "first and hardest, as the factor of an absentee landlord." He thinks it would have been far better if, in these financial matters, Britain had insisted on a common European settlement without separate agreements of any kind, and had acted as the representative of the European as distinguished from the American point of view. But, altho that is not now possible, he believes it may become possible later, and he adds:

> "But it will never be possible so long as we continue to dun our debtors in Europe in order that we may discharge our debt to America. The change may come in several ways. It may be that America will revolt against the influx of reparations; no one quite knows what their economic effects may be. It may be that America will grow to dislike her position of money-lending creditor to Europe, and would find her interests better served by hastening the recovery of Europe. There may even be a moral reaction against the unpopularity and inconvenience of being a dunning creditor. But what is certain is that any such change will be hastened in proportion as we become the spokesman of Europe in the matter of war debts."

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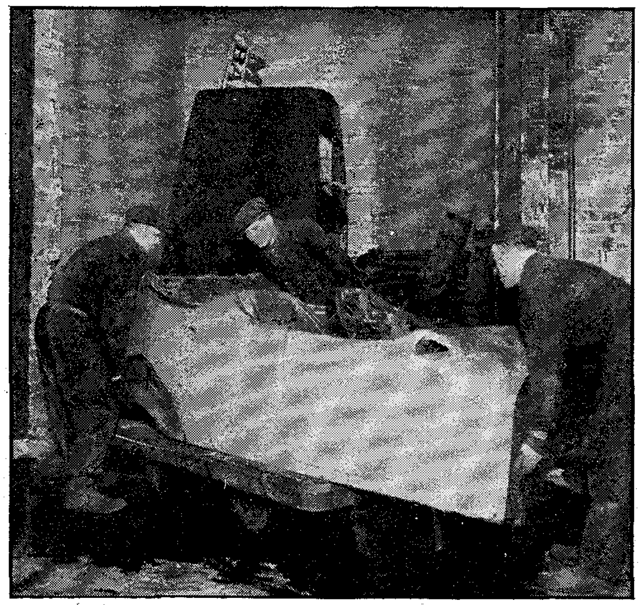
SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

SCRAPPING THE ANCIENT AUTO

ABOUT A MILLION AUTOS a year now go under the hammer in the United States—not that of the auctioneer, however, but that of the wrecker or the scrapper. E. C. Barringer, in an article contributed to *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), goes into much detail in describing just what becomes of these derelicts. Every smallest part that has use in it goes to the second-hand counter; other metal finds its way to the melting-pot; glass, felt, hair and leather are saved when they still have value. Every big scrap-yard, Mr. Barringer says, is a veritable arsenal of "parts." He begins with a feeling picture of the decrepit roadster—turned out not to graze, like its equine predecessor, but to be torn or hacked limb from limb. He writes:


Photographs by courtesy of *The Iron Trade Review*

"DISPOSING OF THE VICTIM'S BODY"

Vehicle of many a happy spin goes for old metal.

"Five years ago it stood pridefully on the automobile sales floor, alluring in its fresh paint and coach work, spotless under hood and fenders, fleet of line and complete in every appointment. But now it is through. Finish gone, fenders crumpled, upholstery soiled and torn, lines ungainly when contrasted with current models. At the end of a tow line it goes to the wrecking yard.

"Harsh hands, armed with cold chisels and hammers, attack it. The body is stript, cut loose from the frame and thrown over on its side. The radiator is detached, the universal joints are severed, a chain is slipt around the motor, a sledge frees the subframe, and the motor swings free. One less used car hangs over the new car market, but there is more steel, cast and non-ferrous scrap to harass an already glutted market.

"This is a side of the automobile industry which thus far has attracted little attention. The speed of the assembly line, the marvels of mass production, the personal appeal of a new car, these overshadow all else.

"There is, however, a saying that what comes out of the cupola and open hearth must return, and the automobile is no exception. Each year must logically see the passing of more cars. The disposal of worn-out, wrecked and burned cars is an expanding problem.

"In 1925 the output of cars and trucks in the United States was slightly over 4,300,000. Stocks at the close of the year are thought to have been smaller than at the beginning. With exports not quite 303,000 and imports less than 1000, the net gain in the domestic supply was approximately 4,000,000. Yet registrations in all States last year exceeded those for 1924 by only 2,430,000.

"Here are some 1,500,000 cars and trucks to be accounted for. A good many, doubtless, are rusting in back lots or have been pushed into abandoned quarries. More than one corn sheller or feed-cutter down on the farm is being turned over by a former touring-car engine. A surprizingly large number of used cars are shipped out of the country. Fires and accidents, of course, take a steady toll.

"Scrapping or wrecking probably accounts for the largest number. One automobile business paper estimates that fully 1,000,000 cars were scrapped last year, but this figure appears to be high."

In the country districts and smaller towns the "junk man" buys old automobiles much as he does broken farm implements, painstakingly demolishes them, classifies the scrap and sells it to city dealers. In the larger cities wrecking firms have sprung up, and here the recovery of salable parts is fully as important as the accumulation of scrap. The front of a wrecking yard is usually a large salesroom for parts. He goes on:

"Three classes of cars figure in the operation of these yards, the car that has been in a wreck and is deemed beyond repair, the car that has been through a fire, and the car that is obsolete, worn-out or plain junk.

"The practise that obtains in the larger and better equipped yards may be glimpsed by following a car through the various departments of Warshawsky & Co., Chicago.

"In due time the car comes upon the wrecking floor. The heads of the body, motor, rear end, radiator and other departments inspect it carefully and make one of two decisions, save or scrap. As a rule any part that gives promise of resale is saved, but occasionally there is a surfeit of parts, and good condition counts for naught.

"Very rarely is an entire body saved. The wrecking crew, usually five men, now comes on the scene. Such a crew can tear down four or five cars a day.

"If the car is a closed one, the salvable glass is removed. The instrument board is stript, headlights taken off, fenders unbolted or ripped off, the hood lifted off, and the engine stript of its carburetor, distributor head, coil and similar parts. These usually are saved. The aluminum moldings in the interior and on the running-boards are pried off.

"Not often can the cushions be saved in their entirety, but there is a scrap value in the felt, hair, moss, leather and other materials. When everything of value, scrap or salvage, has been removed from the body, a few hammer blows sever the body bolts and rivets, and the body is pushed off. In a concrete or brick-lined fire-chamber the wood and other encumbering material is burned off. The sheet steel or aluminum is put through an alligator shear or otherwise prepared for sale.

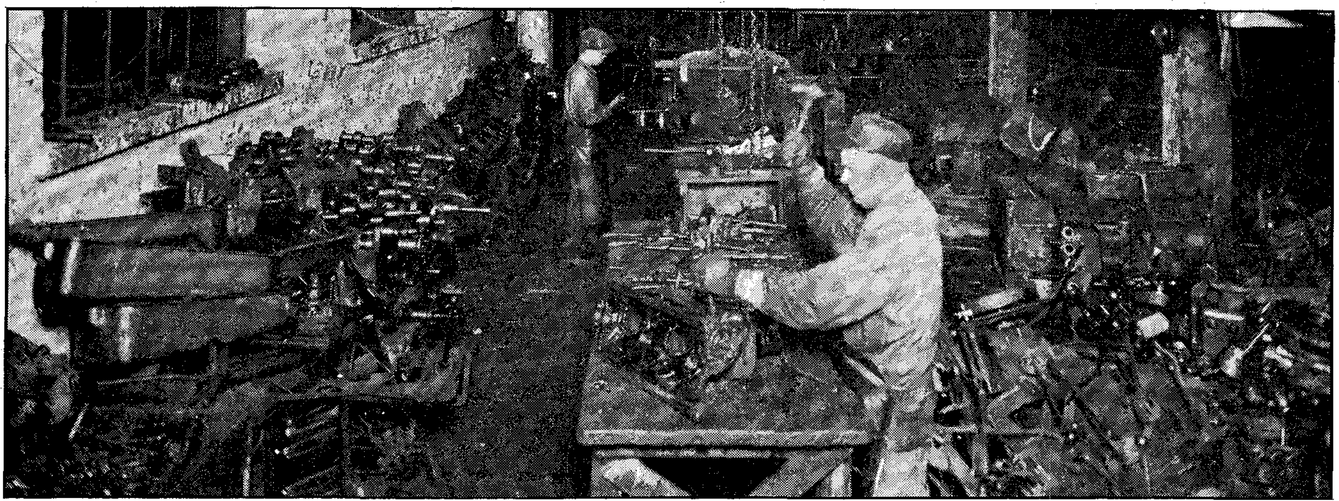
"The radiator is detached. While the lugs are being loosened and the tires made ready for removal, the remainder of the crew severs the universal joint and loosens the spring shackles. A chain is wrapt around the motor, the subframe freed and the motor hoisted out. The motor is deposited on a skid, which is trucked to an elevator and taken to the motor-room.

"The tires are removed, the springs unfastened from both the front and rear axle and frame, and the frame is available for either the shear or the torch. Almost invariably frames are in excellent condition, but there is no call for them. The lighter-section frames are cut up by the shear, while the torch is used on the heavier ones. In either case, heavy melting steel results.

"The propeller shaft is left attached to the rear axle. If the springs are not to be stocked for resale they are thrown in with the heavy melting steel.

"All bolts, nuts, washers and similar small parts are saved. These are sold at 98 cents for a twenty-pound can. Spark-plugs are collected and put on the counter at 5 cents, and so on.

"In the motor department the scrap parts are carefully assorted. The rubber-hose connections are placed on one pile.



AUTOMOBILE RESURRECTIONISTS SALVAGING OLD PARTS FOR RENEWED LIFE AND USEFULNESS

The aluminum crankcases are separated from the cast-iron blocks. The bronze or brass water-pumps or impellers are sorted. The babbitt in the bearings is removed for its higher scrap value.

"In eastern Pennsylvania the inclusion of alloy steel parts in scrap for the furnace has been of sufficient volume to compel melters to watch their purchases, and considerable attention is being given to the rising tide of automobile scrap. Most foundries take exception to receiving entire motor blocks, and frequent rejections occur. The situation is remedied by putting the blocks under the drop.

"If 1,000,000 cars were scrapped last year, as one estimate puts it, some 900,000 tons of scrap, the great bulk of it ferrous, was produced. Scrap dealers and wrecking houses believe this figure to be high. The tonnage is increasing each year.

"As the later models come into the wrecking yard, the proportion of ferrous scrap decreases. The higher-priced cars have aluminum bodies, and nearly all have aluminum moldings and trim. Many crankcases are aluminum, and sometimes the fans. Brass and bronze are to be found in carburetors, manifolds, bushings, petcocks, bearings, tubing, and headlight reflectors.

"The average wrecking-yard salesroom is a port of missing parts. Who remembers the Ace, Carnation, Glide, Nelson, American, Thomas Flyer, Stoddard Dayton, Elmore, Pathfinder, Lozier, Abbott Detroit and E-M-F? They still live in their parts, and from time to time an owner appears on the scene for a gear or a pinion that will lure a few more miles out of the ruin.

"Most of the passenger-cars being scrapped now range between the 1918 and 1922 models, inclusive. Few cars older than 1918 bob up any more. Those from 1918 to 1920 are usually the higher-priced ones. Many low-priced cars of 1922, and occasionally some as young as 1923, are junked. It is true of almost every car, of not too ancient vintage, that it has considerable potential service left, but the cost of rehabilitation is too high considering new car prices. The average automobile salesman may be smoother, but the wrecking-room foreman is a better authority on real worth, and knows which makers have built real service into their cars and which have skimped."

WHEN THE MOVIE SCREEN IS DARK—Few motion-picture fans realize, says *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), that they are looking at a dark screen nearly half the time the reel is being shown, but such is the case, according to a well-known photographer. It goes on:

"Furthermore, each one of the tiny pictures that make up the reel is seen three times. In front of the projection machine's lens is a revolving disk divided into six parts, three being sections through which the light is allowed to travel to the screen. By a synchronizing system, this disk revolves once each time one of the little pictures, of which there are sixteen to every foot of film, stops before the opening. Thus there are three showings of each one of the views before it passes on to the next. The solid portions of the disk, shutting off the light, keep the screen in darkness about half of the time, but the entire action is too rapid for the eye to detect. In filming a recent movie, 120,000 separate pictures were taken, making a reel 7,500 feet long."

A SECRET-CODE MESSAGE MACHINE

IF THE CIPHER MESSAGE in Poe's story "The Gold Bug" had been written on the machine described recently to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, it would not have been so easily deciphered; for the age-old search for a method of putting important messages into a code which can not be interpreted without its key seems now to have been achieved, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin*. We read:

"The new machine was described by G. S. Vernam, engineer of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, who stated that it had been developed for the use of the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army during the war, but until recently it has been kept secret. One of the advantages of the device is that an unauthorized person, even one who has full knowledge of the methods and apparatus used, can not interpret the message without the key.

"In use, the sender writes the message on a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter, and a perforated tape results, which can be used in tape transmitters frequently used in telegraph offices.

"By means of another kind of machine, if it is desired, the cipher message can be written directly in five-letter code-words on paper in ordinary characters. When the message is received, it is written on a tape in perforations, and when this is passed through the deciphering machine, the message is written out in plain text on a sheet of paper.

"The method used is one involving what is referred to as a multiple alphabet substitution cipher. In the ordinary substitution cipher, a cipher alphabet with the letters arranged in an arbitrary manner replaces the actual alphabet in the same order. That is instead of starting A, B, C, etc., the cipher alphabet might start F, Q, R, etc., and in use, the letter A in the original message would become F in the cipher; B would become Q, and so on. Such a cipher may easily be interpreted in the way Poe made famous in 'The Gold Bug,' by noting the letter that occurs oftenest and calling it E, which is most used in the English language. O is the next oftenest used, with T a close third.

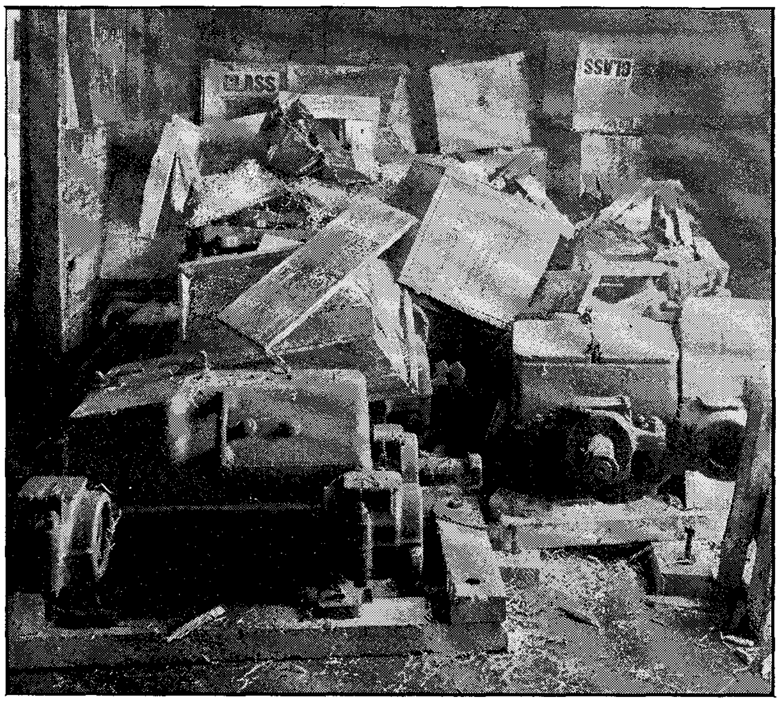
"With the multiple alphabet cipher, a series of cipher alphabets are used one after the other, the order being given by means of the key word, but the same alphabet is used over and over at regular intervals. While more difficult than the single alphabet, the cipher expert, or 'cryptanalyst,' can interpret such a message without the key. However, if a key as long as the message itself is used and the letters in it are selected at random, it is practically impossible to translate it. This is the system used in the machine, and the key is another tape, so that the transposing of the letters is done automatically.

"As a further improvement, a way was found to obviate the use of a tape as long as the tape of the message itself. This was accomplished by using two loops of tape which combined give the key. One loop is one character shorter than the other, so that as the two tapes pass through the machine at the same rate of speed, they must go around many times before the same combinations are repeated. This gives the effect of a very long tape.

"Mr. Vernam stated that the apparatus could also be used for radio, or if necessary the code tape could be sent by mail without fear of its being interpreted by an unauthorized person."

IRONING OUT RAILROAD WORRIES

THE MORNING SWITCH-ENGINE shoved a presumably empty box-car alongside the loading platform of a Southern factory making a food product, as the story is told by Robert S. Henry, a railroad man, in *The Nation's Business* (Washington). It was an innocent enough looking box-car, closed, but its floor was covered with watermelon rind left in the car by its last consignee. When it was opened the food factory had to shut down for half a day while all hands and the cook turned to the job of exterminating flies. And here is another incident:



Courtesy of *The Nation's Business* (Washington, D. C.)

A FREIGHT-CAR OMELET

Due to careless loading, now being remedied by the Shippers' Boards.

"A consignee on the Gulf Coast received a carload of tile, shipped from north of the Ohio River. He unloaded the car, or was supposed to have done so, and the car started home, empty after a manner of speaking. When it had gone 600 or 700 miles of its return journey a connecting railroad refused to receive it. There were 3,000 pounds of broken tile in it. Finally the delivering road turned out part of a section gang and finished unloading the car.

"Little incidents of that sort are among the things that get discust at meetings of the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards of the American Railway Association. They are small things to come up before bodies with such impressive titles, but enough of such incidents, scattered all over the country, can come very near to constituting a problem.

"The problem of getting the receiver of freight to clear the dunnage out of the car, and leave it in the right sort of trim for the next shipper, is in a fair way of being solved by cooperation between railroads and the people who use them.

"There are fourteen of the boards, the first one organized in the Northwest three years ago, the latest organized in New England just last summer. Among them they cover the country and bring nearly ten thousand shipper-members into closer contact with the operating and traffic officials of the railroads. They afford the shipper, large or small, but particularly small, a ready and convenient forum where he can get things off his chest.

"The procedure of the boards is informal, their functions advisory—but for all that, they are having a great hand in the improvement of railroad service that has been such a striking feature of business life these three years past.

"At a fairly typical board meeting there will be from fifty to two hundred shippers, representing twenty or more lines of business. There will be, perhaps, twice as many railroad men, representing transportation, traffic and claims departments principally. And they will spend a day or two earnestly discussing such practical matters as rules for distributing cars, rules for transferring excess loads, better methods of loading cars, more accurate weighing of cars, or ways and means of cutting down the time that cars are held in terminals—not forgetting the little matter of getting cars clean."

The boards, of course, are not exclusively concerned with regulations for handling overloaded cars, or getting rid of watermelon rinds. There is hardly anything connected with the operating side of the railroads which has not been discust with results that have been a large factor in the successful transportation performance of these present days. Mr. Henry goes on:

"Getting more tons into the car has become a sort of national sport with habitual shippers.

"Neither emptying cars nor loading them avails much if the cars are not to be had when needed. The Car Service Division of the American Railway Association is charged with the duty of marshaling the country's supply of cars to meet the needs of various industries and various sections at various times of the year—a job with a deal of variation, as may readily be imagined. It is in this phase of car-service work that some of the most notable contributions of the Shippers' Boards have been made.

"Three years ago there was a drought in the Southwest. It became necessary to get the stock out in a hurry. Stock cars were rushed from all directions, but neither individual railroads nor State commissions were able to allocate them according to the exact needs of the job in hand. More than half the cars that had been rushed in had to be returned empty to the lines that had sent them. Last year, in a somewhat similar movement, there was hardly a wasted car. The live-stock committee of the Southwest Shippers' Board had come into being in the meanwhile, and was able to tell where the cars should be sent and how many were needed.

"Examples could be multiplied, but they all would go to show the same thing, that organized shippers' cooperation is a big factor in railroad performance.

"A not unnatural effect of such cooperation has been the practical disappearance of complaints to the Interstate Commerce Commission on service matters. During the first full year of operation of the boards, thirty-eight matters of such importance that they would have been major disputes before the Commission were satisfactorily adjusted. During the next two years there was hardly a single complaint to the Commission dealing with car service and transportation matters, as distinguished from traffic and rate questions. A better way had been found.

"This does not mean, of course, that there have been no complaints. Railroad men and shippers being human and fallible, there will always be differences of opinion and complaints about service. The Shippers' Board organizations find one of their chief fields of usefulness in providing a ready and informal channel through which complaints of this sort can be handled.

"If the little shipper feels aggrieved, he need no longer let his grievance fester and rankle inside of him. He can put it before the handiest member of the commodity committee for his particular line of business, who either directly or through his chairman can handle the matter, if it has merit, with the railroads.

"In view of this fact it is interesting to note that at board meetings one commodity committee after another will report 'no complaints, service 100 per cent.'

"Michigan farmers raising potatoes came to the conclusion that the old-line potato-buying houses weren't giving them all that they should for their crop. Cooperatives were organized. The cooperatives felt that the railroads weren't giving them a fair split of available cars. The railroads felt that the cooperatives were ordering more cars than they needed—a practise that was common back in the days of car shortages. There were all the elements of a first-class Interstate Commerce Commission complaint in the Michigan potato situation.

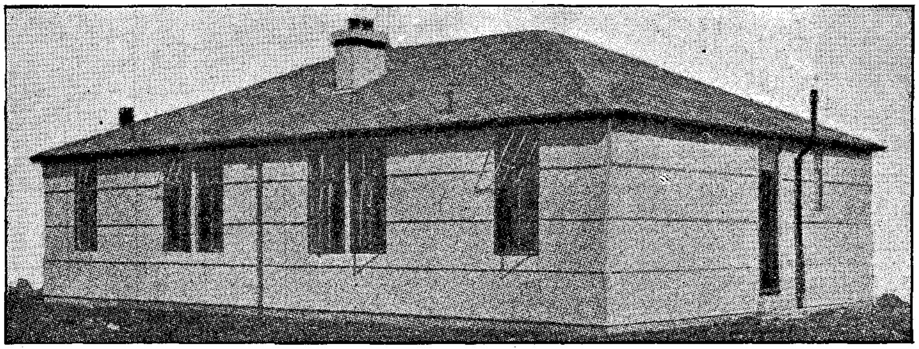
"The Great Lakes Board was organized. At first the potato cooperatives would have none of it. Finally they sent a representative. The quarrel between the cooperative and the old-line buyers became so intense as to threaten to break up the meeting of the perishables committee. But there were present others who were able to take a somewhat detached view of the controversy. They intervened.

"The railroads were called into the thing, the whole situation was cleared up and peace descended upon the potato war.

"These shippers' boards, it seems, recognize and give effect to the human element in the problem of supplying, distributing and using freight-cars. And there's a lot of it."

CAST-IRON BUNGALOWS

THE STEEL HOUSE, already described in these columns, is by no means new, at any rate in Great Britain, but bungalows made of cast-iron are decidedly novel. A double bungalow, made largely of this metal, designed and constructed by Walter Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow, is described in *The Iron and Coal Trades Review* (London). Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Iron Age* (New York). Says this paper:



Courtesy of *The Iron Age*

WHY NOT LIVE IN A CAST-IRON HOME?

"The outer walls are composed of standardized cast-iron plates, which are a patented construction. *The Review* points out that the life of such a structure is an important factor in its favor; that, if painted every five to seven years, the life of the cast-iron plate would be almost indefinite. In appearance the structure itself has little in common with the steel house. There are no external bolts or screws and, as the plates are rough cast, when they are painted there is little to distinguish them from an ordinary building of stucco.

"It is stated one hundred bungalows of this type could be erected at the rate of two a week.

"The plates are made of a uniform size, 3 feet 7½ inches long by 2 feet 6½ inches pitch, the upper and lower edges being formed as male and female joints, so that the overlap forms a weatherproof joint. They are 5-16 inches thick, rough cast on the outside, and have pockets cast onto the inside which are prepared for the reception of bolts. The plates are secured to cast-iron mullions placed at 3 feet 7½ inch centers, the lower ends of the mullions being embedded in a concrete foundation. Provision is made in these mullions for carrying wooden battens to which is secured the fiber-board lining which forms the inside walls, an air space of 3 inches being allowed between the outer walls and the inner lining.

"The roof is formed of light steel trusses with wood boarding, felt and russet-brown asbestos tiles on top. The chimney walls and partition between the two bungalows are of brick, the partitions between various rooms being of wood-framing, with fiber-boards on both sides. The window-frames are of steel and the casements of uniform size, all windows opening outward.

"The floor area of the single bungalow is 788 square feet, of which the living-room occupies 228, first bedroom 157½, and second bedroom 156. The remainder of the space is taken up by kitchenette, larder, bathroom and a square hall, in which all doors are convenient to one another. The kitchenette has a gas-boiler, double sink, dresser, larder, shelves, etc., a coal-bunker and a cupboard with shelves being also provided. The bathroom is provided with a cast-iron enameled bath and a cast-iron enameled wash-basin.

"'Obviously the cast-iron structure will be somewhat heavier in first cost than the steel house,' say the promoters, 'but this may be more than counterbalanced by the longer useful life. The general appearance is also so much in its favor—a fact which has to be reckoned with, as even the present house shortage has not killed all sentiment in the prospective householder and made him wholly indifferent to elevation and appearance.'"

THE WAVE-LENGTH OF A SMELL

THE ORIGIN OF ODORS is brought into curious relationship with the formation of colors and the various phenomena of light, radiant heat and electricity, by A. C. Hopper in *The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record.* Our quotations below are from an abstract in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). We have long been accustomed, we are reminded, to account for visual images in terms of light-waves conducted by nervous impulses to the brain and, altho the physiological process remains quite unexplained, the whole matter rests on a scientific basis. To quote;

"Hearing-sense and sound-waves show a still more evident relationship, but even here modern technique has had to find a way of resolving complex sounds into their component parts and reconstituting them in order to arrive at a more precise appreciation of the physiological factors involved. Sound patterns of speech, music, and noise have lately acquired the highest possible importance in psychological and physical examinations.

"It is much more difficult, however, to demonstrate that the phenomena of odors, no less than those of light, occur as wavelike radiations of some kind, perhaps 'odorant ions' which are loosed as unsatisfied electrical charges in the collision of atoms in strongly odorous substances.

"'The elements which yield odorous compounds belong almost exclusively to the fifth, sixth, and seventh groups of the periodic classification. Chemically these substances are elements of variable valency. Their unsatisfied linkages set up a movement of valency-electrons which set in motion waves many hundred times shorter than light-waves and a frequency many hundred times as great, which the nerves of smell recognize as odor.'

"Mr. Hopper suggests that it ought to be possible to 'heterodyne' these waves in such a way as to bring them within the range of the spectroscope 'thus providing a method of eliminating the "personal" element from the investigation of odors and possibly leading to the detection of many odors which come outside the range of human power of smell.'

"That such theoretical considerations of smell-sense measurements are not without their practical angle is evident from the direction of recent inquiry looking toward the control of the boll-weevil. The pests are baited by poisons carrying the characteristic odor of the cotton plant, so attractive to the boll-weevil.

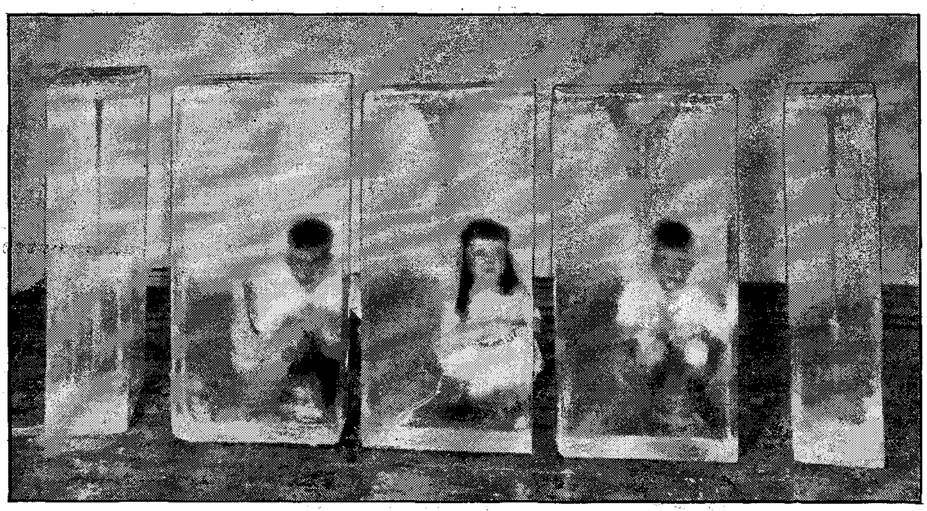
"In connection with the origin of odors, the formation of colors and various other phenomena related to light, radiant heat, magnetism, and electricity it is interesting to consider that the odors of certain plants, such as night-scented stock, are hardly noticeable except after dark, and that tropical flowers, tho gorgeously colored, are yet devoid of perfume. Also, a standard method of deodorization of apparatus for odor experiments is the use of highly actinic artificial light. Many solutions of odorous substances slowly revert to the colloidal condition in the dark.

"It is interesting also that many deodorizing agents destroy color during the process of deodorization. Thus chlorin and hydrogen peroxid function both as deodorants and as bleaching agents. The action of light or chemical agent as disinfectants causes the disappearance of what the chemists call 'double linkages.' It is the vibratory action at a double linkage which Mr. Hopper calls the fundamental cause of odor. Mere volatility or solubility do not account for the various phenomena of odor as they are observed, under scientific conditions.

"Many substances exceedingly volatile arouse no sense of smell. On the other hand, varying intensities of odor can be definitely related to the speed of rotation of the valency electrons. Dilute solutions have a somewhat different odor from what they have in concentrated states, owing to the magnetic influence of the molecules upon one another when crowded together in the pure substance. A curious practical application of this principle is cited by Mr. Hopper in the development of a method of utilizing perspiration in perfumery. It is stated that this perfume, of an indifferent character alone, will in the presence of perspiration acquire a sweet odor distinctively characteristic of the individual who uses it."

THE PASSING OF NATURAL ICE

JACK FROST AS AN ICE-MANUFACTURER is being put out of business by modern machinery. The ammonia compressor and the water-agitator will turn out a cake of clear crystal more attractive than any of his, and at less cost. So, at any rate, we are assured by Raymond Brennan, associate editor of *Dun's International Review* (New York), in an article entitled "Turning Water into Ice and Profits by New and Simplified Methods." The use of ice for the preservation of perishable foodstuffs is no new idea, as Mr. Brennan reminds us, but its manufacture on scientific and practical lines is decidedly modern. The development of machinery for the manufacture of ice has been responsible, he says, for marvelous changes affecting the world's products. It has proved an important influence in bringing about the cultivation of vast acreages far removed from central markets, stimulated the rearing of live stock on an extensive scale, and provided a method that would permit foodstuffs to be carried long distances without deterioration. We read:



Courtesy of the Frick Company, Inc.

THE CHILDREN ARE NOT FROZEN IN THE ICE-CAKES

To prevent sunstroke or to keep them off the streets. They are merely seated just behind the cakes to show their transparency. How the cakes are made so clear is explained in the article.

"Instead of shipping abroad natural ice—a commerce which the United States started in 1805 by sending 130 tons to Martinique—the country to-day is a large exporter of ice-making machinery. In France, Spain, Italy and England, American machinery is turning out tons of ice to preserve the luscious products that these countries contribute to the world's dinner table. Central America and the West Indies have been quick to adopt the American method of food-preservation, with the resultant diminution of epidemics and infant mortality.

"Had it not been for the perfection of ice production artificially, would the world have had the benefit of the vast meat-packing industries of South America? Many firms in the United States make a specialty of it, and these firms have representatives who spend nearly their entire time in foreign fields, installing plants and giving the owners of those in operation valuable information regarding the proper conduct and management of their business.

"The industry's success has not been founded on a popular whim. Ice has become one of the essential commodities of commerce. Many industries are dependent on ice for their very existence, and without ice the modern city would find life itself difficult and fraught with hazards.

"The major percentage of commercial ice to-day is manufactured. Natural ice for commercial purposes is practically a thing of the past. It has been adjudged inferior because of its dirtiness, its poor crystalline structure, which causes it to melt rapidly, and the difficulty of handling it because of its irregular shape.

"Hygienic authorities and pure-food experts agree that bacteria are not exterminated by freezing. Many disastrous epidemics have been traced directly to the consumption of natural ice, harvested from improper sources.

"Realizing these facts, public-health authorities in many parts of the world have enacted regulations affecting seriously the natural-ice business, thus creating a demand for pure artificial ice. Responding to this demand, human ingenuity has perfected machinery with which clear, wholesome ice can be manufactured without complications, and at such a low cost that the dealer in natural ice finds it unprofitable to compete.

"Prior to 1834 several suggestions had been made with regard to the production of ice by the evaporation of a more volatile liquid than water, but the first machine actually constructed and put to work was made about that time in England by John Hague from the designs of one Jacob Perkins. This is the parent of all modern compression machines.

"Artificial ice was then made from distilled water, as distilling was practically the only known method for the removal of air and impurities. This required a steam-driven plant with expensive equipment, and a perfect system of piping.

"Refrigeration engineers finally took a tip from nature. It was noticed that clear, crystal ice was always obtained from moving bodies of water.

"Several manufacturers have utilized this principle of water movement, enabling the plant to be operated with any power available. This has not only made the initial installation less expensive, but has reduced to a minimum the maintenance cost."

To-day most ice manufacturers use what is known as the "raw-water" system. Fresh water in rectangular molds is lowered into a pool of brine through which extend coils of pipe. The liquid refrigerant is introduced into these coils and freezes the water in the cans. Mr. Brennan proceeds:

"This new machinery is so made that anhydrous ammonia can be used. The latter possesses physical properties that enable the greatest quantities of ice to be made with the least expenditure of power. It is compress and condensed easily, and has the property of evaporating at very low temperatures. On account of these qualities it is used in nearly 95 per cent. of all the modern ice-making and refrigerating plants.

"Some idea of the property of liquid anhydrous ammonia may be gained by pouring it into a glass. Immediately it will absorb so much heat from the surrounding atmosphere that it will boil violently. A thermometer inserted in the liquid will register about 29 degrees F. below zero.

"Under working conditions each pound of ammonia thus evaporated absorbs enough heat to freeze about two and one-half pounds of water.

"In the manufacture of transparent ice, it is necessary to agitate the water during freezing. This method of agitation, by forcing air into the water and washing the impurities from the surface of the ice while freezing, is considered the most important achievement in the history of this branch of commercial activity.

"The method is simple. A rotary air-blower forces purified air through pipes into the water which is being frozen. The small air bubbles which form on the surface of the ice attach themselves to the rising air bubbles, and pass off with them. This leaves the forming ice clear and transparent.

"For each two cans there is an automatic air-valve to control the flow of air to two drop-tubes. When the block is nearly frozen the core water is removed and fresh water added. The drop pipes remain and are frozen into the ice-cake. These are removed later by a thawing needle. This system makes a very clear cake of ice with little or no core visible. The removal of the core eliminates the larger portion of salts and other minerals that may be in the water.

"Besides making a fine quality of crystal ice, this agitator system saves the expense of air-drying equipment; for the blower draws air from under the tank framework, and by recirculation the air is kept cool. Artificial ice-making is a business with a very positive future. Hundreds of ice-making plants are operated as an adjunct to some other business. Many electric light and power plants, for instance, are commencing to realize the importance of ice-making as a by-product."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A SPARRING MATCH OF MUSIC CRITICS

THE CAREER OF MARION TALLEY at the opera this season has been almost as much a lesson for critics as for young aspirants in music. Regardless of pretty wide-spread critical reflections, Miss Talley continues to please the public, and draws a full house whenever she sings. And this in spite of the fact that a sensitive ear could detect one's neighbors repeating all the critical phrases the critics had supplied him. Perhaps the critics would have done it differently if the big guns of Kansas City had left it to them to acclaim her, and would have prided themselves on the discovery of a rare voice. Already it may be noticed that one of the censorious ones now speaking of the *Singing Bird* in a recent performance of "Siegfried" says "it is almost certain that in this part the nightingale of Kansas City would be highly agreeable. But alas! there was a time when people insisted that Melba ought to sing it, but she never did. Probably neither will Miss Talley." All this is intended to lead up to a discussion of the critics' function, with material furnished by the two most recent accessions to the critical field, Mr. Chotzinoff of the New York *World*, and Miss Olga Samaroff of the New York *Evening Post*. Both are recent migrants from the concert platform, and therefore might be supposed to fulfil the conditions of equipment necessary for good judges of their art. But they disagree with each other's practise, and the man in the street who goes to hear music, which he enjoys, and then finds that he has been deceiving himself in all this enjoyment, will perhaps find from their thrust and parry some ground to estimate the critical value of their criticism.

OLGA SAMAROFF

Critic of the New York *Evening Post*, to whom is agreeably attributed an "indulgent attitude that keeps everybody in good humor."

Miss Samaroff, it seems, has been too mild, too humane perhaps, in judging. "Having herself known the slings and arrows of outrageous critics," writes Mr. Chotzinoff, "Miss Samaroff has entered on her new duties, determined to bring sweetness and light to the brotherhood, and words of solace and encouragement to all those who labor with a voice or instrument on the stages of our local concert halls." Mr. Chotzinoff attempts to formulate Miss Samaroff's credo:

> "The critic, being on the outside, is not necessarily as familiar with music as the performer. The performer has spent his entire life learning to play or sing or conduct. By what right does the critic speak up and say, 'This you don't do well; this is too slow; this too fast.' Finally, there are as many ways of playing or singing a piece of music as there are people to sing or play. But the critic accepts only the interpretation most sympathetic to him as an individual. Lo, when you come right down to it, the critic's opinion is only the opinion of an individual, and has as much critical value as the next man's. Since the critic can not know as much as the artist, and since his opinion, anyhow, matters only as much as the opinion of any man, he would do well to be kind and charitable and make the lot of the artist as pleasant as he can."

Then in indulgent mood himself, Mr. Chotzinoff admits that "the good things about Mademoiselle Samaroff's indulgent attitude is that it keeps everybody in good humor." Also,

> "It keeps the hosts of teachers whose income depends mainly on the successful débuts of pupils in very good humor. It bucks up the pupils who can clip good notices and reprint them as advertisements in the musical papers. It obviously pleases the musical papers, to whom Mademoiselle Samaroff's utterances are words of honey. It keeps the concert halls going full blast. It gladdens the hearts of the thousands of mothers and fathers who scrape and save in the certainty that their children will all become great artists, earning fabulous sums.
>
> "Of course Mademoiselle Samaroff's good mark is to follow out her theory, only the indorsement of a single person—and in due time the 'praiseworthy artist' and 'interesting personality' quietly drops out of sight and is never heard of more. But for a time it keeps one in good humor and the folks buoyed up. Anyway, there are a dozen new aspirants for musical honors for every one that drops out. It's a good attitude, taking it all around, and one of its chief characteristics is that optimism which made Pangloss declare, in the face of the destruction of everything he loved best, that this is the best of all possible worlds."

Miss Samaroff is not dismayed by her confrère's opinion of her. Having witnessed what her assailant can do in the way of "sarcastic comment," she feels he might have "made a better job" of her. Wherewith she goes on to reveal one of the secrets of the profession:

> "In musical criticism there exists a special brand of 'poison gas,' which, as science has not yet given it a name, we may call 'poison laughing gas.' It has a sure-fire effectiveness in the case of a defenseless débutante, and even the established artist fortified behind a protecting reputation has been known to succumb to it.
>
> "In Mr. Chotzinoff's well-nigh unremitting bombardment of music and musicians, it appears to be his favorite weapon, and its familiar odor was apparent yesterday in his comments upon my activities as critic, only he must have been a little short on the 'laughing' part of the gas mixture after his prodigious effort in a recent article in which he likened Mr. Klemperer's conducting of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony to a German pumpernickel, for he wasn't up to his best funny form yesterday.

Photograph by Florence Vandamm

SAMUEL CHOTZINOFF

Critic of the New York *World*, charged with "unremitting bombardment of music and musicians."

"Wit expended with too lavish recknessness is apt to suffer from temporary debility, but doubtless the next performance of a masterpiece like Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, conducted by a fine and sincere artist like Mr. Klemperer, will restore Mr. Chotzinoff's subtle humor to its familiar spiciness."

Mr. Chotzinoff and his opponent seem to agree on one cardinal principle of criticism, namely, that "a critic's writing is only the opinion of an individual." Miss Samaroff rejoins:

"Not all critics perceive this truism. Only recently a prominent critic, who, perhaps, ranks next to Mr. Chotzinoff in general caustic pessimism, said to me that he thought it 'all wrong to write as tho expressing personal opinion'; that 'criticism should be written as a judgment, with the public for a jury,' and that we were 'dealing with 95 per cent. facts.' Was it the 5 per cent. 'opinion' left to represent the possible mistakes of a human judge which caused this same reviewer to criticize one tenor at the Metropolitan when another man was singing? Having mentioned this occurrence in the course of an article, I received the following question, asked in a letter signed Charles Fuller, address not given: 'You mention in one of your articles a criticism of one singer when another was singing. Are not such things rare—in fact, could you mention even another single instance which could be proved?'

"Answer—I certainly would not mention any instance which could not be proved. Happily such things are comparatively rare and nothing of the kind has ever occurred in my own personal experience on the stage. But the most flagrant instance I can recall in recent years happened in the season of 1925-1926, when an article appeared in a leading New York morning paper reviewing a concert which never took place. The artist in question was a foreigner scheduled to appear in New York for the first time. The concert was canceled at the last moment and the critic, writing from a distance which did not seem to lend enchantment, calmly published his 'judgment.' Nothing was done about it. The artist and the artist's manager would not risk taking radical steps in the matter for fear of antagonizing the mighty critic. I do not know how sound our legal system is, but I hope a Justice of the Supreme Court could not keep his position after such a glaring and public instance of lack of integrity or sense of the responsibility placed in his hands. There are other instances of the same type of thing well known in the musical world.

"Quite apart from the injustice done to artists, such occurrences have the even greater significance of proving the boredom and cynicism which would cause a man to be willing to write about something he had not heard.

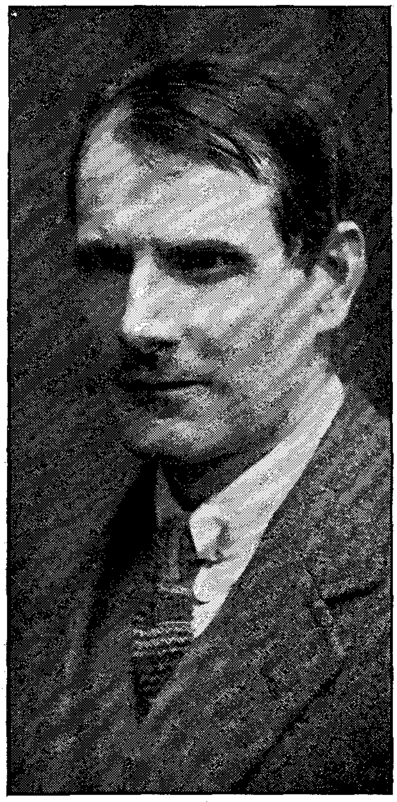
"It is my belief that this same bored and cynical state of mind is frequently responsible for the incessant hammering and disrespectful ridicule often expended on things that do not in the least deserve them, and it would certainly be most unfortunate for the prestige of the whole institution of criticism if such trivial writing or such flagrant misstatement of facts as the above-mentioned instances should be mistaken by the public for a just 'judgment,' real discrimination or wholesome severity destined to uphold the highest standards of music."

In another place Miss Samaroff gives testimony on what is often a moot point in other arts than music:

"It is obviously not necessary to be an artist in order to be a good music critic. That has already been often enough proved. Nor do I think artists would necessarily be alike as critics any more than they are as artists. There would be tolerant and intolerant ones. Their usually wide knowledge would always be useful, but the question of tolerance or the reverse involves more than technical knowledge. It means sincere feeling plus a certain point of view and state of mind."

IRELAND'S NEW PLAYWRIGHT

THE IRISH CAN'T BE SAID not to take their theater seriously. The Abbey Theater in Dublin will not easily forget the troubles it suffered from riotous audiences over Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." If the play is reviewed to-day, there is probably no offense seen in it, but Sean O'Casey is the new head to hit. His "The Plough and the Stars" stirred up the old fires, and the Abbey had another scene of violence on its hands. The piece, so we read in the Dublin correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*, "is offensive to national feeling, and is calculated to give a distorted view of Irish life"—the old complaint against "The Playboy." O'Casey declares that he puts nothing into his plays that he hasn't observed in the slum districts of Dublin, where he lives himself. Synge claimed the same thing for his Galway scenes. The Abbey people are stanch fighters themselves, and are not to be put down by a protesting audience. As we read further:



Courtesy of *The Theater Arts Magazine*

THE STIRRER UP OF DUBLIN

Sean O'Casey, dock laborer, playwright and Hawthornden prize man, whose recent play caused a riot at the Abbey Theater.

"When Sean O'Casey's play, 'The Plough and the Stars,' is next put on at the Abbey Theater, it will be precisely in the same form as that which led to the recent disturbance. At first it was suggested that the Irish tricolor—green, white and orange—which O'Casey introduced into a public-house scene in the second act, should be omitted from future performances, because it was to this that the disturbers profest to take chief objection, and it is really unessential to the development of the play. The directors of the theater have decided, however, even tho it should be unnecessary, it must remain, because to yield would be only to invite further clamor, not only against this play, but also against future plays.

"So determined were they, in fact, to maintain an unyielding front that their first impulse was to alter their program and, instead of taking the play temporarily off at the end of the first week, as is their custom with all new plays, they had intended to let it run indefinitely as long as opposition continued to show itself. But on second thought they decided that the more dignified course would be to adhere to their plans as originally arranged."

Mr. O'Casey's first successful play, "Juno and the Paycock," has had a long run in London and is being seen now in New York. The author has been a Dublin dock laborer, and often had to turn back for a living while winning recognition for his plays. He has now been awarded the Hawthornden Prize for the best work of imaginative literature of the year. His story told in brief by the London *Sphere* is this:

"Few men have been so heartened by adverse fortune as Mr. Sean O'Casey. Three plays he sent to the Abbey Theater, Dublin, and three plays the Abbey Theater sent back. With each play, however, was a criticism lauding what the reader thought good and pointing out what he thought bad, and why. It was constructive, not destructive, criticism. With it Mr. O'Casey came to agree so cordially that no one will ever see the manuscripts, for he burnt them. Those criticisms incited him to such continued effort, that since 1923 he has had five plays produced. These are, in addition to 'Juno,' two one-act plays, 'Kathleen Listens in' and 'Nannie's Night Out'; a two-act play, 'The Shadow of a Gunman,' and 'The Plough and the Stars,' in four acts. This last deals with the rebellion in Dublin in Easter week, 1916. While much has been made of Mr. O'Casey's life as a laborer, he is a widely read man, and is familiar with Shakespeare and Balzac, as well as with most of the poets and modern writers, like Bernard Shaw, Thomas Hardy, and Anatole France."

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* also provides us with a bit of biography as well as an appraisal of the play recently produced at the Mayfair Theater:

"Sean O'Casey has been the phenomenon of these latter days at the Abbey Theater. A Dublin dock hand with a knack for dialog and an ear to catch the repellant undertones of life about him, he has remained, they say, a lone man, unschooled, hard, curiously aloof from literary folk. He is still a man of the slums. 'My only club,' he has declared, 'is Jim Larkin's Trade Union.' Which is to say that he is a 'wobbly.' He writes of himself and his neighbors with a brutal gusto, tempered by sympathy. Dublin has seen his handiwork in 'The Shadow of a Gunman,' in 'Juno and the Paycock,' and more recently in 'The Plough and the Stars.' The three, indeed, form a sort of trilogy on the Irish revolt—on Easter Week and the Black-and-Tan wars and the Free State.

"First off, 'Juno and the Paycock' seems a mere topical comedy. It revolves about conventional figures of Irish low life and takes form in conventional fragments of plot. *Juno Boyle* herself is at once the most universal and the most pathetic character of the group—the mother whose husband is an amiable sot and whose children are alternately dependent on her and wayward beyond her control. There are moments of music-hall farce in the play, but none of them quite smutches the likeness of *Juno*. They concern mostly the shiftless *'Captain' Boyle* (he made one voyage, on a barge to Liverpool), and his public-house companion, the feckless *Joxer Daly*. These two are as arrant gutter-birds as ever were: the one eternally out of a job, the other incessantly sponging upon the captain for a pint of stout or a cup o' tay, or even a morsel of sausage. The captain is full of empty bravado, garrulous, wheedling, unconscionably lazy and seized with pains in the legs whenever work turns up. *Joxer* encourages him to the echo before his face, and is ready to throw him down as soon as his back is turned.

"As for the children, they are an indifferent pair. *Johnny* is a cringing shell of a man, with a wound in his hip from Easter Week and an empty sleeve where the bombing outrage in O'Connell Street caught him. His face is distraught with pain, his hair and clothes unkempt. He whines about, haunted with the terrible apprehensions of the shell-shocked, and obsessed by the superstitions that assail the mentally incompetent. *Mary* is a bit saner, but hardly happier. She is out on strike. She decks her hair with a ribbon and deserts her beau from the slums to go walking with a smooth-spoken schoolmaster."

DEMETER IN PHILADELPHIA

A statuette of the fourth century, B. C., discovered in Rome, perhaps the work of Praxiteles, bought for the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

The progress of the story carries the family through affluence and ruin. Rumors of a legacy cause them to splurge, easily abetted by neighbors anxious to lend to a fortunate friend, but ruthless in recovering when the legacy myth is exploded. The daughter is betrayed, the son shot as an informer. To continue with the *Transcript* writer:

"One might expect the curtain to fall upon the emptied stage, to blot out the mental picture of the crippled lad riddled with bullets and flung aside in some shambling lane. But O'Casey will not end things so. Instead he brings the mother back to keen over her poor, broken son, and after her *Joxer* and the *Captain*, quite drunk by now, spouting garbled verse and bewailing the terrible estate of Erin. It is not anticlimax; it is mock-tragedy, the more biting for its savage mockery.

"There are technical flaws in 'Juno and the Paycock.' Much of its humor seems diffused. A disjointedness hampers its first two acts. Once or twice obvious theatrical devices mar the impression on the listener, as when *Juno* repeats too literally the wail of *Mrs. Tancred* over her ambushed son, ending with that apostrophe of anguish:

"'Blessed Mary, Mother of God, take away this murdering hate and give us some of thine own eternal Love!'

"Or as when a knocking at the door, twice repeated, leads to burlesque confusion on the part of the recalcitrant captain. The performance at the Mayfair, indeed, obviates some of these weaknesses. In character-drawing, especially, it excels. Miss Louise Randolph's *Juno* is a living study of the crucial person in the piece. Mr. Claude Cooper's *Joxer* could hardly be bettered. Mr. Barry Macollum cuts to the quick with his shattered *Johnny*. Mr. Augustin Duncan acting the *Paycock* himself and directing the play, may seem a shade too deliberate, a shade too ready to exploit every possibility of characterization rather than to get on forcefully with the whole grim, rollicking comedy. But these are faults which may of necessity hamper the production of so indigenous a picture of Irish slum life before an audience essentially foreign.

"As far as Sean O'Casey's own work is concerned, most of his characters are clearly observed, yet a principal one, *Mary's* man, is no better than a lay figure, a sheer puppet for the purposes of the plot. It is significant that it should be he who seems out of the picture, for he alone of the folk of 'Juno and the Paycock' is not of the slums. Among his own people O'Casey's hand is sure. He sets them down fearlessly and with zest. He does not cry for pity; he does not hold them up to ridicule; he wrenches no moral from their thwarted, blind existence. He records them plainly, heightening the record with sturdy stuff of the drama. Barring its topical aspects, 'Juno' is as stript a play of human emotions as is Gorky's 'Lower Depths.' This is not to imply that O'Casey bears any immediate resemblance to the Russian; only that both alike get to grips with the essentials of life at its lowest terms. But it is strange that romantic Ireland should have produced so unremitting a realist as O'Casey. Strange until one recalls that there is no cynic like a disillusioned sentimentalist."

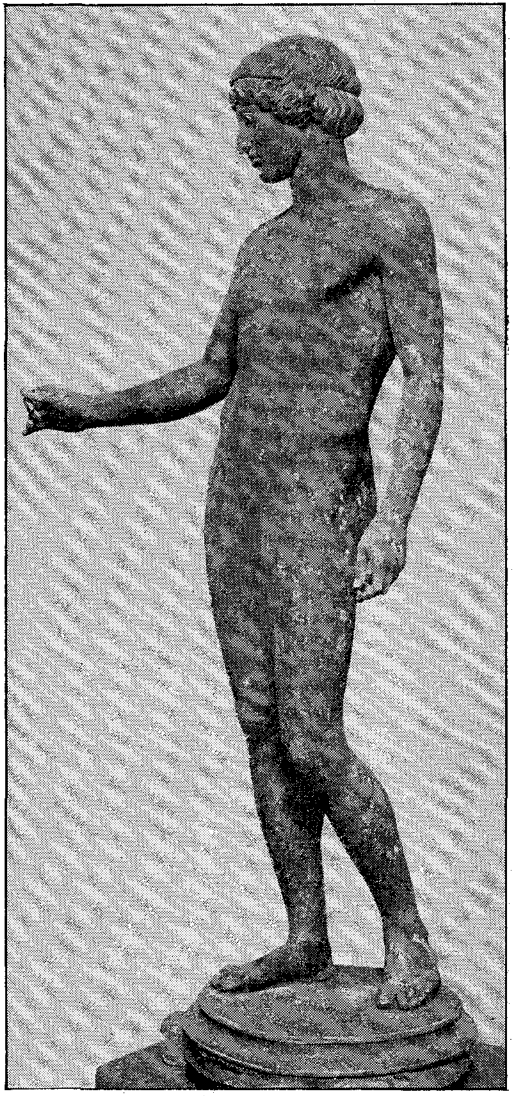
A comparison of the Dublin and the New York performances is offered the New York *Herald Tribune* by Patrick L. Quinlan, writing:

"Last summer, when I was in Dublin, I had the good fortune to see 'Juno and the Paycock' played in the Abbey Theater. As the environment, the accent and the players all contributed to an almost perfect performance, I felt that a visit to the Mayfair, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, might spoil a fine impression. Reviews of the play, however, made me reconsider my decision. Was it possible for a New York company to play O'Casey's masterpiece and repeat the success achieved by Michael Dolan and his wonderful group at the Abbey?

"I went to the play last night, and, I must confess, the reviewers did not exaggerate in the least in their account of the acting at the Mayfair. I could not see where fault could be found or criticism offered except that of too much 'acting.' I venture to think that Mr. Duncan and his associates now and then put too much 'punch' into their work. This, it must be said, is not exactly their fault, since it is characteristic of the American stage."

NEWS FROM THE BURIED GREEK WORLD

THAT PROBABLE WORKS of the two greatest artists of antiquity, Phidias and Praxiteles, should recently be brought to light brings up the disturbing conjecture as to what other treasures the earth may conceal. America, fortunately, shares in the possession of these rich finds. A superb marble statuette of the goddess Demeter, said to belong to the fourth century B. C., and to be from the hand of Praxiteles, was recently discovered in Rome. "The importance of this statuette," says the London *Sphere*, "lies in the fact that altho numerous copies of Praxiteles figures exist, there is only one other authentic work by him in existence to-day; this is the group of Hermes and Dionysus discovered in 1877." The newly discovered figure was purchased by a prominent citizen of Philadelphia for £70,000 ($350,000), *The Sphere* further informs us, and has been presented by him to the University Museum of Philadelphia. The other Greek masterpiece is thought to be from the hand of Phidias himself, and it comes to light during the excavations in the Street of Abundance in Pompeii. As recorded in *The Illustrated London News:*



DISINTERRED AT POMPEII

This beautiful statue of a boy, perhaps by Phidias, the master of Greek sculpture, comes to light in the "Street of Abundance."

"This bronze statue of a Greek youth was found recently during excavations in the Street of Abundance, Pompeii, by Dr. Maiuri, formerly Italian Superintendent of Antiquities at Rhodes. In sending us the first photograph of the statue (now in the Naples Museum), Professor Halbherr writes: 'The statue, five feet high and perfectly preserved, is still standing on its ancient pedestal. It was originally gilded, but the gilding has almost entirely disappeared, and has been replaced by that fine patina which is so characteristic of the Pompeian and Herculaneum bronzes. The pupils of the eyes were of enamel or glass, but are now wanting—the only damage to this statue.' Dr. Maiuri declares that it is the finest masterpiece of Greek art found in Pompeii, and belongs to the School of Phidias, if not to Phidias himself, being probably a replica of the Phidiac statue of the Elean ephebus, Pantarkes, winner in the boys' contest at Olympia in 436 B. C."

THE COVER—Subject-painting we would call the picture on the cover this week, tho it has all the qualities of a portrait, and, indeed, is done by one of the foremost portrait painters of this country. The subject is also a little bit of the painter's autobiography, since we see all the equipment for work, the set palette, the concentration on the choice of color, even the first tentative strokes of the new picture seen in the upper left-hand part of the picture. Mr. Irving Ramsay Wiles, the artist, is a native of Utica, New York, where he was born April 8, 1861. His father, L. M. Wiles, was his earliest master, after which he went to study with such well-known American artists as Chase and Beckwith of New York, and later in the atelier of Carolus-Duran in Paris. He is a member of practically all the painters' societies of America, and has been honored with the various prizes, such as the Hallgarten, the Clarke, the Evans, the Shaw, and also in the recognitions of our various expositions through medals and prizes. Four portrait panels were executed by him for the Hotel Martinique, New York, and other work may be found elsewhere, such as "The Lady Betty" in the City Art Museum of St. Louis; portrait of ex-Mayor Schieren, in the City Hall, Brooklyn; "The Student," Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington; "The Brown Kimono" and "Russian Tea" in the National Art Gallery, Washington; portrait of Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Academy at West Point; L. M. Wiles and George A. Hearn in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

QUENCHING MODERN MUSIC

IN MANY CONCERT programs in New York Bach's music has been a prominent feature; in certain cases whole recitals have been given up to him. Mozart and Haydn are also to the fore. The same thing is noted in London, with the additional fact that modern music is almost entirely ignored. The music critic of the London *Daily Chronicle* takes a rather pessimistic view of the future for living composers:

"'Owing to the large number who were unable to obtain tickets for to-day's concert the management has pleasure in announcing a second concert. . . .'

"So ran a notice in a Queen's Hall concert program a little while ago. This rush on the part of the public was not for a recital of a popular star, nor for a new composition by a famous composer, but for a program of Bach!

"Indeed a survey of the concert-room programs this season seems almost to suggest that modern music, with one or two exceptions, is dead. It is certainly being damned with much vigor by several public speakers.

"The popular musical bill of fare to-day is—plenty of sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century music, a little of the nineteenth century, and practically nothing of the twentieth century.

"A concert of Bach, or Mozart or Haydn brings a full house. A program, say, of Elgar (whom Sir Henry Wood recently described as the greatest living composer) would, so managers assure us, draw no money.

One can hardly believe that all the magnificent music written since 1900 makes no appeal to the public to-day. Yet it seems so, and the interesting question arises: Is this preference for the older music likely to be enduring, or is it only a fashion?

"Thirty years ago, when the musical renaissance in England began, a public was created for the then modern music school—Wagner, Tchaikowsky, Brahms, Dvořák, and other great figures of the late nineteenth century. At that time a concert of Bach would have meant an empty hall.

"Gradually this musical public has exhausted the delights of such music, and has, with an acquired education, sought for fresh musical experiences. It has found them in the unexpected beauties of Bach, the magic melodies of Mozart, the gaiety and humor of Haydn.

"And this musical world of the old masters is a very pleasant one in which to linger. Its remoteness from to-day, its serenity and charm, often bring more solace and refreshment than the tenser, emotional mood of modern music."

FORMER FOEMEN'S APPEAL FOR GERMANY

GERMANY'S APPEAL TO BE CLEARED of the charge of sole responsibility, with her Allies, for bringing on the World War, or, at the least, to have the case reopened in the court of international conscience, receives a sympathetic hearing among French, British and American groups. Indeed, representatives of the American Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches believe that it may be proved that "all have sinned"; while the French and British groups say that Germany's confession of guilt was extorted from her by threats of carrying on the war, and that a retrial before an impartial court should be granted. It is admittedly a question whether any further inquiry would absolve Germany of any of the blame which is attached to her in the Versailles Treaty, but there can hardly be any question that it is a significant chapter in recent religious history which records this effort of former foemen to forgive and forget.

Germany protested when her representatives at Versailles admitted under Article 231 of the Treaty that she and her Allies were responsible for the war, and the protest, never laid down, has been carried by the German churches to the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches at every meeting during the last six years. But it has always been held that the time was not opportune to discuss it. During the meeting in Stuttgart, in 1924, the German Council of the World Alliance adopted a resolution on the question and sent it to all the national councils of the World Alliance. The resolution recites that the Christian churches of all nations have an interest in the solution of the problem of guilt, and goes on, as we quote it from an article in *Christian Work* (Undenominational), by Dr. Frederick Lynch:

> "The Christian churches of Germany are unanimously convinced that the deciding of the question of culpability by a decree made by politically interested groups of Powers is wrong. Strong support is given to this conviction by a movement steadily increasing in neutral countries, and especially in Christian circles in North America and England, which is directed against the sentence condemning Germany as solely guilty.
>
> "The Christian churches of Germany are under the painful impression that the dictatorial settlement of the question of culpability is still poisoning the spiritual atmosphere of mankind, is preventing the nations from working together in a friendly manner, and, more especially, through the moral outlawry of a great people, is also paralyzing the movement for unity among the Christian churches.
>
> "The annual meeting addresses to the associated and friendly branches of the World Alliance in other countries the urgent request that they forward in their own countries a movement for starting and carrying through an international investigation into the question of responsibility for the war, all archives being opened, and every means of arriving at the truth employed."

It may be that "all have sinned," says a reply signed by members of a special committee appointed by the executive committee of the American Council of the World Alliance and dispatched to Dr. Kapler, president of the German Evangelical Alliance of Churches. The committee, as we quote from the letter printed in the press, "recognizes" that public opinion was "greatly influenced" by rigid censorship and propaganda, and says, "surely no sane person to-day believes that the entire responsibility for that awful catastrophe rests exclusively upon any one nation, and that all the other nations are absolutely guiltless." Moreover, it is asserted:

> "All fair-minded persons now realize that Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles was dictated by the war spirit at a time when passion ran high, and that such an article would not be framed to-day. All thoughtful persons realize that the roots of the war were more complex and ramified far more widely than any single nation was then disposed to recognize, and that the conditions out of which it sprang existed in many different nations. No single act could have caused such a world-wide war if the general conditions of war had not already been present."

An inquiry into the question of guilt would be futile now, the committee thinks, both because the archives are inaccessible and because those who suffered are too near the tragic events to render an impartial judgment. The question of determining the relative war guilt of the nations, the letter continues, "will, in all probability, be taken up by the bodies created especially for such a purpose"—the League of Nations and the World Court.

But quite apart from the churches and all the more striking for that reason, is the earlier manifesto signed by a group of more than one hundred eminent Frenchmen. It condemns the signing of Article 231 as "a proceeding unworthy of civilization," and says that if the Treaty can not be recast, or the reparations readjusted, it still remains for the French good-will "to see that the charter of Versailles should no longer oppressively affect the unstable equilibrium in which we find ourselves." Further:

> "There will be no security in the future unless there is that moral disarmament without which there can never be any material disarmament.
>
> "We are at the cross-roads. We must choose. On the one hand, all the evils of war, perpetuated by the spirit of revenge. On the other hand, genuine reconciliation and fertile labor.
>
> "We invite all those whose home is a place of mourning, all those whose hearts retain the love of justice and truth, all those whose aim in life is to create a world free from war for their sons, to join their prayers to ours.
>
> "Let not German nationalism mistake us. This is no proof of weakness. It is an instance of French rectitude, a step toward human solidarity. Goethe's Germany will understand.
>
> "In these tragic days, European civilization stakes her all upon the cast. Should the butchery be resumed, she is lost."

Hardly had this manifesto been out a week, writes Dr. Lynch, before a large group of eminent Britons put out a manifesto in which they say they have been "deeply moved by the French document and want to declare themselves in cordial agreement with its plea that the Treaty of Versailles should be amended" so far as it relates to the war guilt of Germany. They hold that "it is an improper and dangerous precedent that the victors in a war should thus pronounce judgment on the vanquished," and "urge the governments concerned either to amend these articles with no further delay, or, if amendment of the Treaty prove too long and cumbrous a proceeding, to announce severally their intention to disregard them."

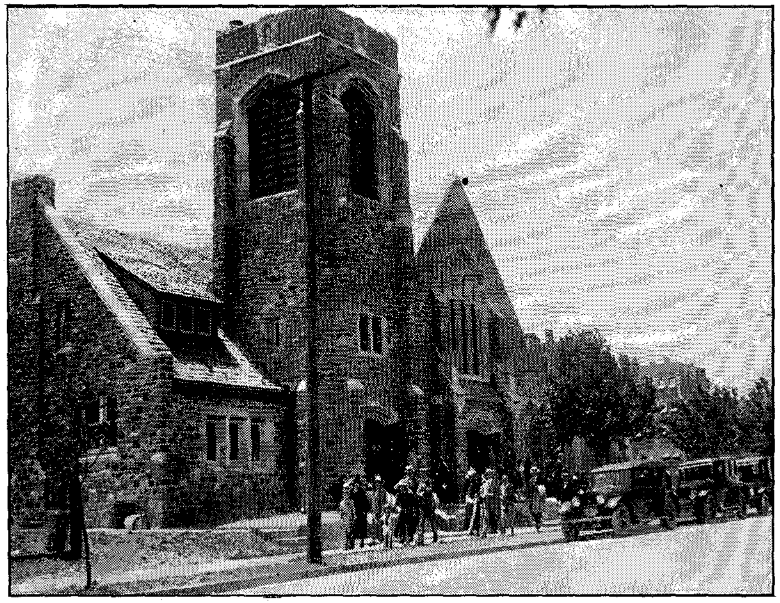
But it is recalled by the Philadelphia *Record* that the Germans had threatened to extort just such an admission of guilt from the Allies, and, says *The Record*, it was hardly in human nature for the French to refrain from insisting on a confession by Germany. And the admission, insists *The Record*, is proved by the German archives known as the "Kautsky Documents." "The Germans," thinks the Philadelphia paper, "would be well advised if they would let this issue alone." As it is,

> "Histories are being written all the time, and if the Germans can make out a good case for the Imperial Government, it will appear in histories that are to be written. The verdict of history is not going to be much affected by the presence of that admission in the Peace Treaty, and it is futile to talk about expunging it."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

"LITTLE EASY PAYMENTS" AND CHURCH UNITY

THAT GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTION, the instalment plan, is having a profound effect on religious life in America, and may, we read, have more to do with bringing about church unity than any spiritual argument. It is all very simple, as the case is presented in *Scribner's Magazine*, by Edward Rexford. The down payment and so much a month gives people the opportunity to buy their own homes, and brings them together in small communities. A natural result is that ten or fifteen denominations may at last be represented, with no one denomination in absolute majority, and no one sect has sufficient numbers to found a separate church of its own. But the community must have a church, and devotion to a creed gives way to the greater end, a house where all may worship God. People can not worship together without becoming tolerant of one another. "In a word," says the writer, "religious freedom in its true sense—a freedom for the individual—appears to be coming surely, tho inadvertently, on the heels of the instalment plan." The situation, we are told, works out something like this:



By courtesy of the Queensboro Corporation

A HOUSE WHERE TWENTY FAITHS ARE JOINED

The instalment plan of buying apartments brings many faiths to Jackson Heights, just outside New York City, and this community church resulted.

> "On first coming to their new homes, the people have strong ties binding them to their former associations, and are apt to continue those ties when it comes to religion. But soon families begin to increase and journeys become less frequent, and, together with the growth in community spirit, they look around for spiritual guidance for the young. Through some central organization, usually the real-estate office, they start a movement to have a church of their own denomination, but soon find their numbers not large enough to stand the financial burden, and they, therefore, have to combine and build a community church.
>
> "A very good example of this portrays itself in the community church at the Jackson Heights development just outside of New York City. Here the instalment plan has run to ownership of apartments, enabling the man of lesser means to become part owner in the apartment house in which he resides, with the running expenses divided pro rata. There they boast a community church with twenty Protestant faiths worshiping together under one roof.
>
> "Outside of Chicago there are known to be at least three, the same for St. Louis, and two for Pittsburgh. An interesting adaptation of the idea is in effect at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, a very wealthy summer colony, where the community church, tho not so called, serves the Catholics for early mass, the combined Protestant faiths at eleven, and the negro servants in the afternoon; the summer season being so short that no one sect feels itself compelled to maintain a building devoted solely to itself.
>
> "Never before in history has man successfully combined, for any length of time, various faiths under one roof by their own free will and found them to work in harmony; simply because in the past he tried to put the cart before the horse, and did not see that it is economic conditions that control our thoughts, and not our own free wills."

The children are more affected by the new arrangement than their elders. They see that other children are just as devout as they are, and are not going to purgatory because of differences over credal points. Another phase of the instalment plan to which attention is called is the purchase of motor-cars, which has a great effect on church attendance all over the country, favorably in some cases, we are told, and unfavorably in others. In the case of the city family, it takes them out of the atmosphere "restricted and hemmed in by public opinion which catered to bigotry and domination by their church," and gives them the opportunity to see that other people "are not eternally damned because they break rules which have been held up to them as being infallible." Many churches are forced to meet this condition, we are told, by holding their main services in the morning or the evening; but, as travel becomes easier, more drastic changes, says Mr. Rexford, will have to be made. In the country towns and villages, continues the writer, two situations are developing. In the one, the people find the automobile a necessity at any cost, with the result that money flows out of circulation in those communities into the big cities, to the detriment of the local churches. In this case the local churches have to combine for their own protection. In the other situation there is a more constructive result from the use of the automobile. In numerous places, we are told, the buses used to transport school children on week days are used on Sundays to take people to church; and some churches find that by use of the car they get parishioners from ten and fifteen miles away.

The radio, too, comes in for a share in the new scheme of things, tho its influence is only beginning. It has opened up a new world of knowledge, given people direct contact with new ideas, and put them out of the control of those who would restrict their thinking to the old channels. What the future holds along these three lines of change, the writer admits he does not know; but he hazards some guesses:

> "It is only natural to think there will be a more tolerant view taken of religion through the acquiring of knowledge of current topics all over the world; also that people will get out of their shells more and more and come in contact with the thought of their neighbors, thus forcing them to avoid unnecessary friction.
>
> "Clergymen will spend more time in constructive work, instead of upholding their particular brand of worship and damning the next. They will be compelled to keep abreast of the times, and vastly improve the character of their sermons, so as to fit in with the steadily progressing thoughts of their congregations.
>
> "In the case of the individual, it will be brought home to him, through his hearing the various views of numerous men, that religion is more a matter of personal view-point based on the thought of the best minds than the domination by and following of a man who sets himself up as an appointed agent of God. I am trying to point out that it is necessary, in the end, for the clergy to give advice and suggestions and not orders. There has been entirely too much thinking done by the clergy and not enough by the congregations. In some cases, the present system is good, but decidedly not so on the whole, and do not think that the practises of centuries are going to be given up without a struggle; because they are not."

REFORMING THE STAGE FROM WITHIN

CENSORSHIP IS FUTILE as a means of cleaning up the stage; reform must come from within, agree a number of representative clergymen, players and playwrights, producers and professors of literature who recently gathered at a dinner conference in New York. The seed thus cast into such good ground bore fruit within the hour in an exprest willingness to cooperate for the clean-up, and editors generally give the gathering their blessing and express their belief that these two, the Church and stage, have at last hit upon the happy notion of cooperation instead of constant and fruitless nagging. Altogether, it is a new approach to a problem which, next to Prohibition, probably causes more wrangling in press and pulpit than any other in which moral interests are involved.

The conference was called by the Committee on Drama of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the seriousness and earnestness of its character are attested by the fact that it was attended by leading representatives of Church and stage and civil life. Its purpose was explained by the Rev. George Reid Andrews, Chairman of the Federal Council's Drama Committee, who summed up his thoughts, we read in press reports, with the following sentences:

> "The Church and the theater—the spoken and the silent drama—have much in common. Let us confer and perfect the machinery of cooperation. Together we can bring the new earth and the new heaven.
>
> "The Federal Council has been importuned many times to do something about the dramatic situation. We have been reminded that we concern ourselves with Prohibition, steel strikes, race, industrial and international relations, while we seemingly do nothing about a matter more directly related to the morals of our people than any one thing in America.
>
> "We have not been indifferent. But what could we do? What can we do? The people making these inquiries are pretty sure in their own minds what we should do. Many of them think only in terms of the law, and they see no hope of bettering conditions on the stage and screen without the weapon of legislation.
>
> "There are three lines of action open to us, it seems to me: First, do nothing—the hands-off policy. This is unthinkable; a subject of such vital concern to so many people can not be foreign to the Church. Second, line up on some legal censorship bill and work for effective legislation. Personally, I believe that the least legislating we do in regard to art, education and religion, the better for civilization when viewed in true perspective. Such a course is not constructive and brings its own nemesis.
>
> "Finally, we can throw the weight of our influence on the side of those persons and groups, especially those inside the theater working for better things. This course recommends itself to us for trial, and I believe it will prove effective in application. The best reformation is always from the inside out and not from the outside in. If you agree with us we want you of the theater and interested in the theater, to think with us and work with us toward a practical program of action."

This keynote sounded by a new ministerial tuning-fork evoked a harmony not often heard in a gathering of Church and stage. Some harsh criticisms of the majority of plays on Broadway today were uttered by Channing Pollock, one of the most successful dramatists of the day, and loud applause was given him, we read, when he said that the "Church must bear in mind that the theater is not exclusively controlled by Earl Carrolls and the theater must remember that the Church is not exclusively controlled by John Roach Stratons." From Will H. Hays, of the Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' Association, came this promise: "My group stands at attention to do that which this group thinks ought to be done in all the great moral questions involved in motion-pictures. No one in my group will make a picture that will not square with the proprieties as interpreted by this Committee on Drama of the Federal Council of Churches." Frank Gillmore, Executive Secretary of the Actors' Equity Association, exhorted the Federal Council to urge its people to go to the theater, saying that the Church's influence would soon eliminate the meretricious and the vulgar, just as the presence of women and children in vaudeville houses changed the character of vaudeville. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, President of the Federal Council of Churches, added his indorsement of the movement. It receives also much indorsement from the press, which, to a large extent, has inveighed against censorship and legislation as a means of reformation. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which is within a subway ride of Broadway, remarking that "it is deplorable that instead of cooperation there has been conflict between religionists and those connected with the stage," commends the effort to reform the stage from within instead of by legislation, and says: "That is common sense, and nothing but good should come from the effort." "Deliberately or not, Church and stage are ancient associates," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, advising:

> "In urging an intensified partnership the danger to be avoided is that of studied self-consciousness. Art has a faculty for resenting special pleading. Religion is inclined to apply reservations to the theater. If the present exponents of collaboration, while acknowledging real points of contact, can keep in mind the impossibility of turning the stage into the Church or the Church into the stage, respect for both institutions may be engendered, together with prospects of intrinsically independent and normal development."

"Censorship," says the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "is a bugaboo of all concerned in the commercial and art aspects of the theater, who feel that the public itself is the best judge of what affects its morals." And from present indications, thinks the Pittsburgh paper, "the only way it may be avoided is for those who control the theater to clean house and to make provision that those who can not keep it clean must remain out of it." But so long as the Church assumes that the only way to correct the evils of the theater is to destroy the theater, comments the Kansas City *Star*, so long no progress toward reform can be made. "For the theater is indestructible; it is a medium of expression the world demands. At its best it offers the perfection of histrionic art, which appeals to all of us, whether we attend the theater or not." Now, however, declares *The Star:*

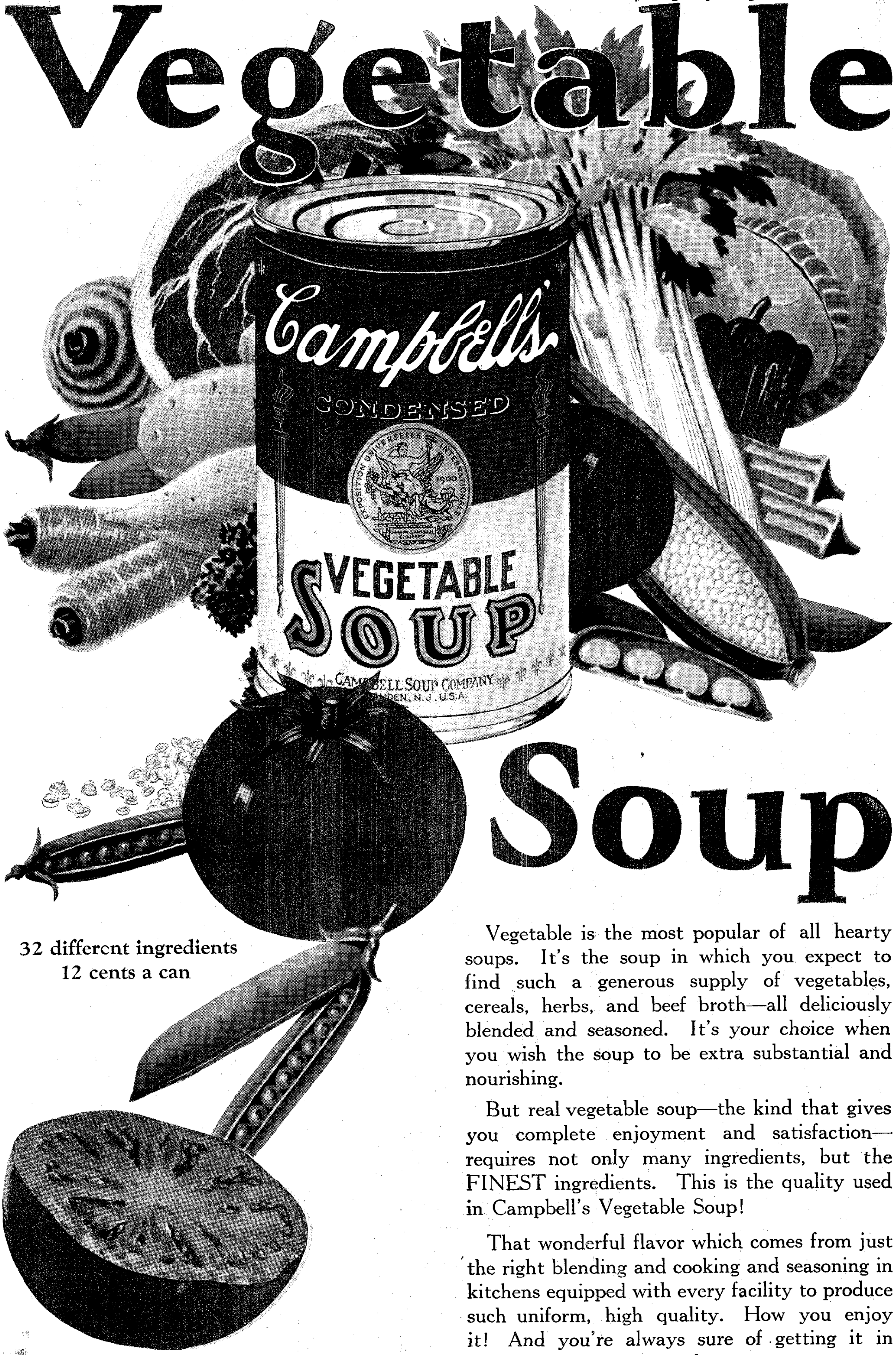
> "The American stage has become grievously commercialized. The panderers are having the time of their existence. They will remain panderers, even within the law, unless it becomes more profitable to present decent plays and other worthy entertainment. If the tremendous influence of the Church were thrown toward the building-up of a wholesome stage, by encouraging worthy productions and ignoring the unworthy, there would be inducement for new producers to enter the field or for some of the present producers to mend their ways."

The play of evil intent or salacious revelation does not last long, reflects the New York *Sun*. "Irreproachable successes are more lasting." But *The Sun* wonders what is to be done about those plays which it says treat of subjects which the reformers think have no place in the theater. For example:

> "When evil is punished and the wicked are made to realize that the wages of sin is death, is such a play to be forbidden? Is not the contemplation of the punishment of the evil-doer sufficient to purge the spectator of any evil influence the witnessing of the scenes preliminary to the execution of divine judgment may have had? Concerning such plays reformers and churchmen are likely to differ, and it is in regard to them that anything like a unanimous opinion is most difficult to obtain."

A dash of cold water comes from the Buffalo *Express*, which believes it "unlikely that results will be evidenced on either side of the footlights," and observes:

> "This is a frank generation in its every-day affairs and, consequently, in its demands in literature, drama and other forms of entertainment and instruction. Some novelists who were writing thirty years ago were considered very daring in their treatment of emotional situations, but this generation has been bred on sterner stuff. The same goes for the drama, as perusal of the dramatic successes of the early years of the century will demonstrate."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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE following writer in *Scribner's* sets up a competition with Anatole France as to the mentality of Pilate. It will be remembered that in that famous story of "The Procurator of Judea," France depicts a man who has completely forgotten the episode in which he was one of the chief actors in a world tragedy:

PILATE REMEMBERS

By William E. Brooks

"I wonder why that scene comes back to-night,
That long-forgotten scene of years ago.
Perhaps this touch of spring, that thin new moon;
For it was spring, and spring's new moon hung low
Above my garden on the night he died.
I still remember how I felt disturbed
That I must send him to a felon's cross
On such a day when spring was in the air,
And in his life, for he was young to die.
How tall and strong he stood, how calm his eyes,
Fronting me straight the while I questioned him.
His fearless heart spoke to me through his eyes.
Could I have won him as my follower,
And a hundred like beside, my way had led
To Cæsar's palace, and I'd wear to-day
The imperial purple. But he would not move
One little bit from his wild madcap dream
Of seeking truth. What wants a man with 'truth'
When he is young and spring is at the door?
He would not listen, so he had to go;
One mad Jew less meant little to the state,
And pleasing Annas made my task the less.
And yet for me he spoiled that silver night
Remembering it was spring and he was young."

THE first Rhodes Scholar from Oklahoma, now assistant professor of English at the University of Oklahoma, is Stanley Vestal (Walter Stanley Campbell), who gives to *The American Mercury* some ballads of the Old West. An occasional limping line does not go ill with the subject. The following ballad is one of three:

CYNTHIA ANN

By Stanley Vestal

To Parker's Fort in Texas
Comanches came riding one day;
They captured poor little Cynthia Ann
They carried her far away.

Oh, freedom is sweet on the prairie!

When she was grown, she married the chief—
The Wanderer loved to roam;
At last the troopers rescued her—
They sent her home.

Oh, freedom is sweet on the prairie!

Come Spring, she sat in her father's house;
Her thoughts were far away.
"My people are making new lodges now
On the prairie," she would say.

Come Summer, she sat at her father's door,
Lonely enough to cry.
"My people are running buffalo now
On the prairie," she would sigh.

Come, Autumn, she sat in her father's yard;
Sadly she would chafe:
"My people are on the warpath now—
Oh, Quanah, my son, are you safe?"

Come Winter, she stood at her father's gate;
The snow fell fast above.
"Nokoni, my husband, you're needing things
I'd make to show my great love!

"Oh, Nokoni, my husband, the Wanderer,
My father is good to me;
But I long to be out on the plains with you—
In our lodge on the wide prairie!

"My lips are still on your lips,
Though you are far away;
I cannot come to you, Nokoni,
And here I cannot stay!"

She laid her down upon the bed—
Her voice was low and weak:
"My people wait for my spirit now
On the prairie," they heard her speak.

She laid her lonesome body down
Where it had pined away;
She died with her face to the open plain;
They buried her next day.

Quanah Parker was her son,
The raider and the chief;
Many a Texan lost his life
To pay for Cynthia's grief.

Oh, freedom is sweet on the prairie!

To live dangerously was an ideal set up by Nietzsche; here is one who seemed to find regret as the reward. In *The Century:*

VILLAGES

By Theodosia Garrison

The inland villages are fair;
Above their roads the high trees meet
And shelter houses white and square
That front a quiet street.

And folk are there whose one desire
Is in all fellowship to dwell;
And there's a white church with a spire,
And doves about its bell.

And there are food and hearth and chair
For any traveler who asks,
And gentle maids with banded hair
Go softly on their tasks.

But villages beside the sea
Are rough as wind and fierce as light,
And brown-skinned girls dance wild and free
When fiddles play at night.

And love and death have equal rates,
And men are strong and loud of speech,
And make a housing for their mates
From wrecks that strew the beach.

In inland villages they grow
The herb called heartsease—would that we
Might find it there who long ago
Turned hawk-like to the sea.

The Spectator (London) printing this, probably does not forget that trees were often made the innocent victims of hate, as well as the target for shells:

THE TREES THAT DIED IN THE WAR

By Angela Morgan

To G.H.G.

So gentle they, yet glorious,
Living their lives unseen;
Treading the soil, victorious,
Brave gods with banners green.

They asked for naught but the pleasure
Of serving the sons of men,
Lavish with leafy treasure
When Spring should come again.

What answered we to their yearning?
What gave we for their cheer?
Hatred and shells and burning,
Death in the Spring of the year.

Gone like a vanished city,
Tragic and far as Greece.
God! Shall they give us pity?
Men! Shall they bring us peace?

THERE is good, sound vituperation in this which only an Irish hand could master. *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) prints it.

TO A POET-CRITIC

By Herbert E. Palmer

(A Song of Sin and Satire)

They sent you my five books of verse,
You gave me neither thanks nor praise.
Why tempt anew the ancient curse
I smote you with, in pagan days!—

When I made weals come on your hands,
And blisters burgeon on your face,
Because you said my poems were bad
And drove me seawards in disgrace

From Ballyshannon on the Erne
In Donegal beyond the Boyne,
Where bards were rampant as the fern,
And catgut flagellant as coin.

Ah! Death is short, but Life is long;
And as it was it comes again
That Right should burgeon out of Wrong,
And something glisten out of Shame;

For you are rich, and I am poor;
And you're a tower, and I'm a clod,
And you are verminous with Power,
And I am bibulous with God.

O! you grow jealous more and more
For I am wicked, you are good;
My conscience is an itching sore,
And yours is hard as cedar-wood.

O! you grow jealous more and more,
For I sing clear—you only bleat.
Hush! hush! Fear not. Unbar your door;
My lips have spoken. Plot in peace.

THROUGH the lips of the venerable poet and novelist, Thomas Hardy, the newspaper proclaims itself in the London *Observer*, but it omits to say what it thinks of itself:

THE NEWSPAPER SOLILOQUIZES

By Thomas Hardy, O.M.

Yes; yes; I am old. In me appears
The history of a hundred years;
Empires', kings', captives' births and deaths;
Strange faiths, and fleeting shibboleths:
Tragedy, comedy, throngs my page
Beyond all mummed on any stage:—
Cold hearts beat hot, hot hearts beat cold,
And I beat on. Yes; yes; I am old.

IN *The Gypsy*, Cincinnati's all-poetry magazine, is one poem that gives a vivid picture and an interpretation that may or may not recommend itself as covering all the truth:

A MOUNTAIN WOMAN

By Clara Odell Lyon

Each day she stands within her quiet door—
A lonely cabin on the mountain side—
To see, along the valley's winding floor,
The east express magnificently ride
With egotistic whistle and a pour
Of plumy smoke, black as an inky tide.
Each day, from Pullman windows, satisfied
Sophisticated ones her lot deplore.

And yet she knows, as they, the buds of spring,
The summer's fulness, autumn's ruddy wane;
She feels the fires of human love that sing
To her upholding through all bitter pain;
And finds her meager living lose its sting
In passing on her forbears' sturdy strain.

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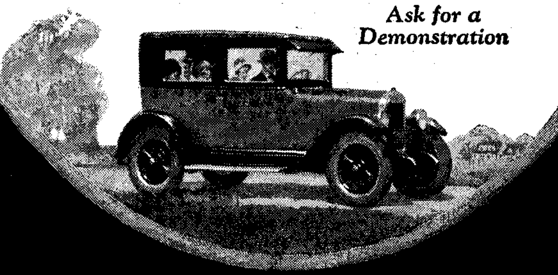

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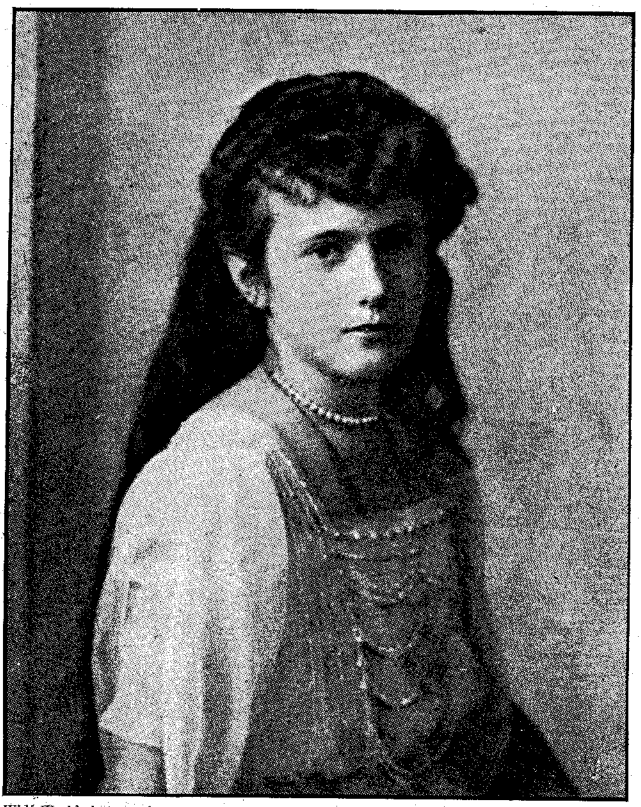
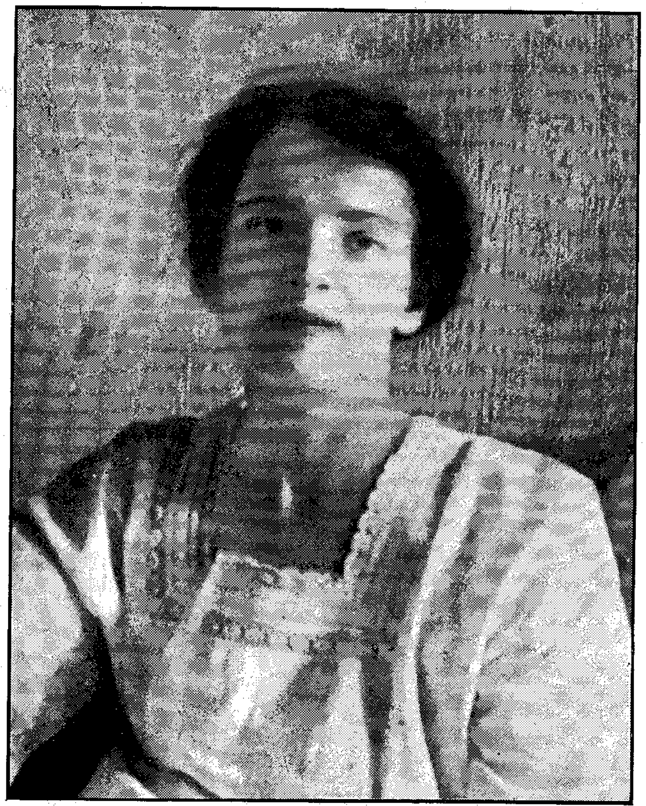


Wide World photograph

THE REAL GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIA

Photographed at Petrograd about nine years ago, when she was a girl of sixteen, with no premonition of the massacre in store for the royal brood at the hands of Red soldiery.



Wide World photograph

THE BATTERED "ANASTASIA" OF TO-DAY

Taken in the Mommsen Sanitarium in Berlin, where the "mystery patient" has astonished royal and official visitors by her physical correspondence to the Czar's youngest daughter.

IS MYSTERIOUS "ANASTASIA" THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER?

BULLET AND BAYONET WOUNDS DISFIGURE her body. Her comely face is marred by "a bruised mouth that smiles only on one side." Eight of her teeth have been knocked out, and her scalp bears the scars of stab wounds. We read that "the hand that extends from her maimed wrist is long-fingered and slender, the hand of an aristocrat." She lies, dangerously ill, in a private hospital in Berlin—"the principal figure in one of the most absorbing mysteries Europe has offered the present generation." She herself declares with simplicity that she is Anastasia—the Grand Duchess Anastasia, youngest daughter of the late Czar Nicholas, and the one who "was wounded only slightly after the first salvo of revolver bullets," so that "the Red soldiers were compelled to strike her with their bayonets to still her cries." After spending several hours with the disfigured girl, the Grand Duchess Olga, aunt of the veritable Anastasia, said, "My head tells me it is impossible for Anastasia or any of them to be alive; but my heart tells me it is Anastasia, and my religion tells me to follow my heart." Much more positive was the declaration of Sascha, the nurse, who had the care of the Czar's fourth daughter from the latter's fourth year, until the royal exile in 1917. Said she to a writer who tells the story in the New York *Times:*

> This is the body of Anastasia. She has the flat feet and the protruding bone on the left foot of which Anastasia was so ashamed. There is also the mole on her back which Anastasia had.

Moreover, we are told:

> Professor Rudnef, who attended Anastasia in 1914, and is now in attendance upon the pretender, said:
>
> "I believe this girl is Anastasia. It seems incredible that she should be alive. But I treated her for the protruding bone in 1914."
>
> Facial features caused Countess Zenida Tolstoy, who has unmasked two pretenders, to declare the girl was not Anastasia, but Tatiana, the second daughter of the Czar; but she qualified her statement with the concession that it might simply be a sisterly resemblance sharpened by time.

Others who have gone to the bedside of "Anastasia" are Princess Heinrich of Hesse; Crown Princess Cecilie of Prussia, wife of the German Crown Prince; Pierre Gilliard, tutor to the Czarevitch, who lived with the Romanoffs thirteen years and was with them in their exile up to a few weeks before their execution, and Volkoff, personal servant of the late Czarina. The *Times* correspondent, Miss Bella Cohen, relates:

> As the only newspaper correspondent who has been privileged to see the mysterious heroine, I spent five hours in the hospital with her, on two different days, and spoke with Sascha, the Romanoff nurse who knew Anastasia and upon whose testimony the mystery hinges.
>
> I met Sascha and Gilliard, the tutor, at the home of the Danish Ambassador in Berlin. Ambassador Zahle visits the pretender almost daily, under instructions from Prince Valdemar of Denmark, who is paying her hospital bills.
>
> When a young woman appears suddenly out of nowhere and says she is the Grand Duchess Anastasia, there are several tests to be applied: physical resemblance, telltale physical characteristics, facial resemblance. The Grand Duchess Anastasia was shot and stabbed, so the pretender must have bullet and bayonet wounds. The Grand Duchess Anastasia spoke English and Russian from childhood up, so, presumably, the pretender must know these languages as a native knows them. Then, the final test: does she remember those intimate events which only members of the Romanoff family would be in a position to remember? All this is the basis of the investigation that followed

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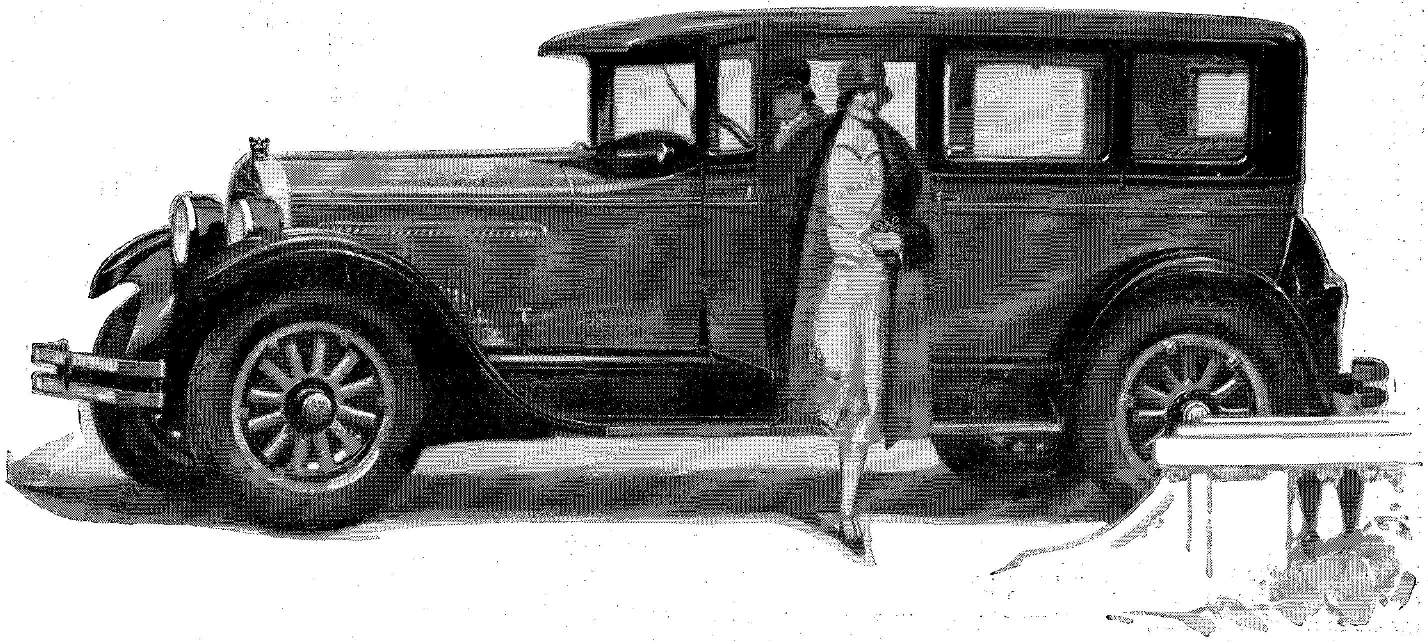

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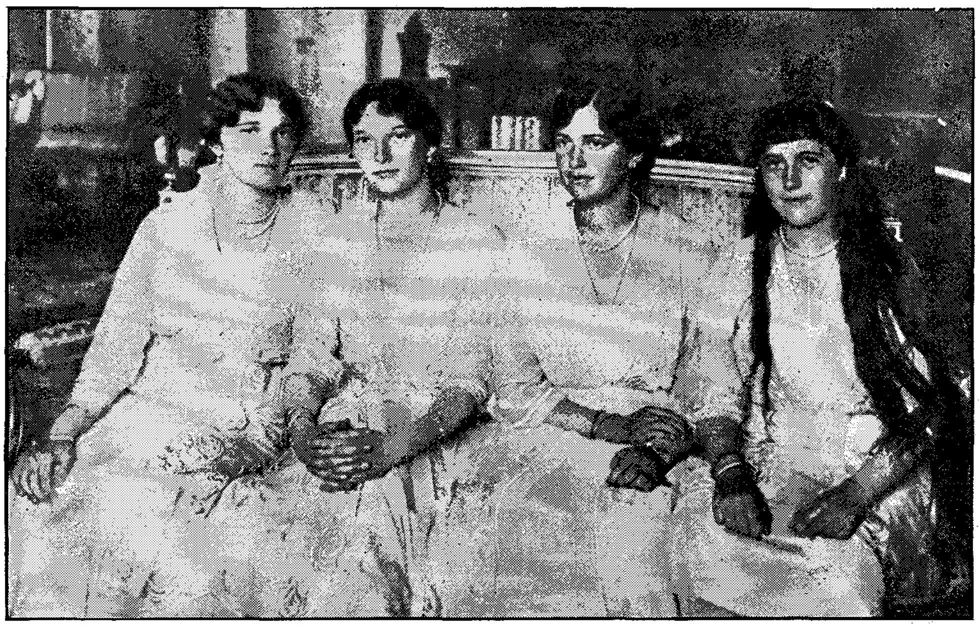
the girl's announcement. The inquiry has served to deepen the mystery. Those I spoke to could not believe Anastasia was alive, yet they conceded that the evidence seemed in her favor. Certainly it was strong enough to warrant the most patient and exhaustive inquiries, which was not so with previous pretenders whose claims dissolved quickly in the face of impending examination and who disappeared.



Wide World photograph

THE FOUR ILL-FATED YOUNG GRAND DUCHESSES

Doomed daughters of the Czar of Russia. On the reader's extreme left is Olga; then, in rotation, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia. The last-named survived the fusilade which killed the rest of the royal family, but it was thought that she had been dispatched by other means. The mysterious "Anastasia," however, tells a strange story of rescue by a Red soldier.

But here is a curious thing: this girl speaks only broken German, and does not reply in Russian, or yet English. Hostile investigators immediately declared her an impostor. Yet Professor Rudnef reported that in her delirium she spoke Russian. When Russian is spoken to her, as it was in my presence, she understands, for she replies correctly, but always in her broken German. She spoke a few words in English to me, altho she said she had forgotten it. Professor Rudnef says her inability to speak the two languages may be due to a fear complex caused by her sufferings.

Ambassador Zahle read to me reports of the interviews with her by her distinguished visitors. She remembered certain incidents, according to these reports, and did not recall others. She knew names, customs, events which, presumably, only members of the family would know, or those closely associated with them.

In one quarter at least there is vigorous opposition to the acknowledgment of the mysterious "Anastasia" as the Grand Duchess of that name. We learn that Grand Duke Cyril "branded her as an impostor without seeing her," but—

Der Tag, the conservative Berlin newspaper, announced that his conclusion was due to inner political motives and that the paper was in a position to confirm the girl's claims. Reports of testimony taken have been sent to all the royal houses of Europe, to whom the Romanoff tragedy is a personal tragedy. Committees of inquiry have been formed. Agents of the Soviet Government make long reports to Moscow.

How is it possible that Anastasia escaped? This is the story the woman in the hospital confided to Ambassador Zahle, as he told it to me:

All the other members of the Romanoff family were killed instantly on the night of July 17, 1918, in Ekaterinburg. She continued crying in pain. Then, she says, she fainted. She awoke in a peasant's cart, the bottom of which was strewn with straw. In the cart were a young man in a Red Guard's uniform, another young man and an old woman.

The Red Guard told her, she says, that he was a member of the firing squad. His name was Tschaikowsky. She said the bodies were transported in motor-lorries to a forest and burned, which is true.

The Red Guard noticed she was still alive and covered her with rags and burlap. Because the Reds were in a hurry—the Whites were advancing—they did not notice the heap, for they had ten bodies to burn. He picked her up and put her in a peasant's cart, took his mother and brother and set off.

Now the Whites came and found the bodies burned. Their reports show there was no absolute means of identifying who was killed and who was not; so that the girl's story is plausible so far.

It took her and her rescuers three months, she said, to cross into Roumania. Her wounds were bathed with water from the brooks. The fugitives arrived in Bucharest and went to live in a little house of a gardener, an uncle of the Red Guard. She succumbed to brain fever. No doctor was called, but her protectors packed her in snow, and the vitality of seventeen kept her alive.

In this little house, she said, she became the wife of the Red Guard and bore him a son. Then the Red Guard was shot down by Bolsheviks in the streets of Bucharest during a disturbance. All this while they lived by the sale of emeralds which she had sewn into her clothes. It is established that the Romanoff family did sew jewels into their clothes when they were in exile.

She decided to go to Germany to press her claim. The child, she said, was placed in an orphan asylum outside of Bucharest. Investigators have found no record of her marriage to Tschaikowsky and have not been able to trace her son. The first failure is explained by saying that there was perhaps no legal marriage. The second remains a puzzle, made knottier by the girl's lack of interest in the welfare of her child. At first those who heard her story and could not verify it said she must be insane. But physicians agreed that she is sane. When I spoke to her she seemed to be normal in mind.

She came to Berlin with a young man, the brother of the Red Guard, she says. Ambassador Zahle sought in vain to find this man. At the institution outside of Berlin where the girl was committed for insanity Zahle learned that there a young man had come to visit her, and that they spoke a language other than German.

"That is not true," the girl told Zahle in my presence. "We spoke German. Please find him. He can tell you everything."

Her experiences in Berlin, "as she told them and as they have been verified," are thus summarized:

Penniless, ill, disheartened, she threw herself into the River Spree. That was in February, 1920. She was rescued and taken to the Elizabeth Charity Hospital, where she insisted she was Anastasia. Then she was sent to the insane asylum, and for two years she lived, slept and ate in one common room with forty insane inmates.

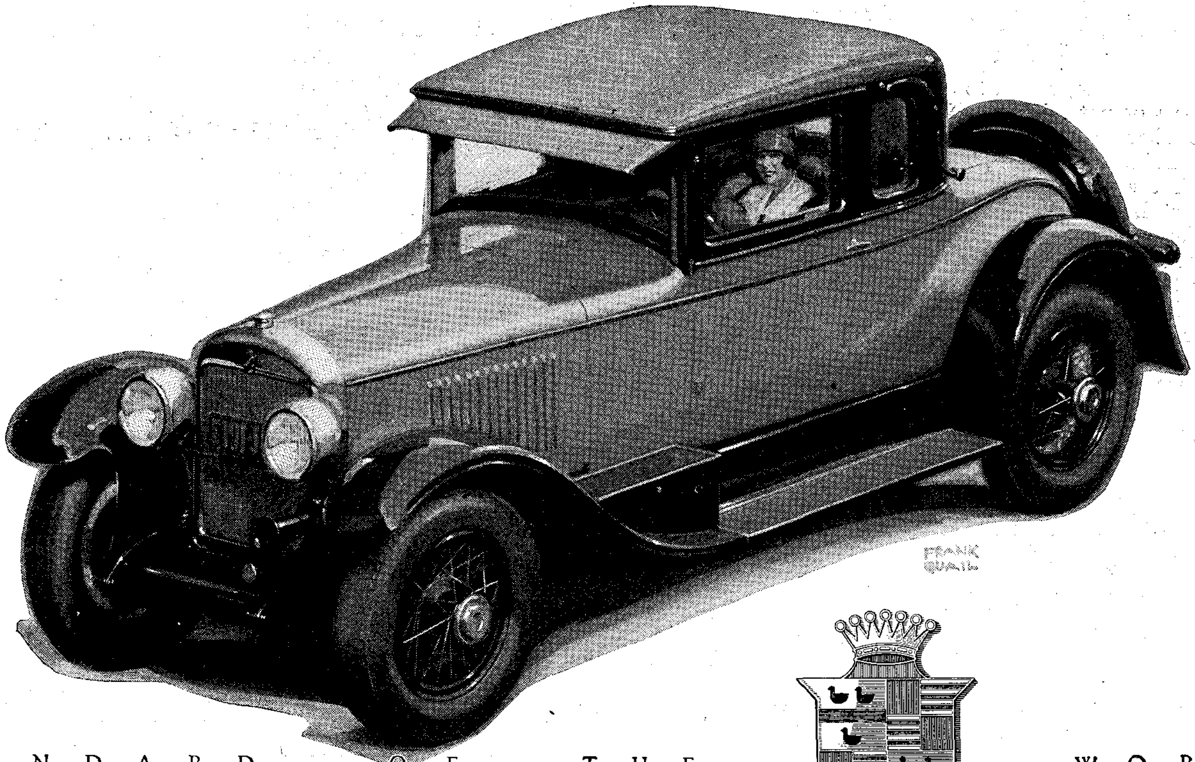
Next to her slept a half-mad old woman, Frau Teupert. To this old woman the girl told her story. Frau Teupert, released from the asylum, told the story to members of the Russian colony in Berlin. Among her listeners was a Baron von Kleist, who went to see her, and upon her release took her to his home. Here many Russians came, some incredulous, some ready to acknowledge her. They brought her money and other gifts.

Kleist did not press her claim, but was content with the sensation her presence in his home aroused. Efforts to reach members of the Romanoff family failed at that time. Then Berlin became expensive; the Russians left for Paris, and the girl was deserted. None of Kleist's visitors, nor Kleist himself, had ever known the Grand Duchess Anastasia.

The girl became seriously ill. She was removed to the Elizabeth Hospital, where she stayed for half a year. Tuberculosis set in. She was released from the hospital and went to the home of Frau Teupert, the half-mad woman, for she was disappointed with the apathy of Baron von Kleist, who apparently did not really believe in her claims.

Kleist, however, told of her disappearance to Police Commissioner Gruenberg, and Gruenberg traced her to the Teupert home. So impress with her story was this police official that he took her to his own home and treated her as a member of his family. He began to press her claim in earnest.

Gruenberg appealed to Crown Princess Cecilie of Prussia, who came to Gruenberg's flat and sat at lunch with the girl. Ambassador Zahle records that the Crown Princess was much



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moved. She had visited the Czar's family in Petrograd, but had known Anastasia only slightly, because Anastasia was then a little girl. She remembered Anastasia as a plump, merry little girl. Looking at the wasted figure and the distorted mouth of the twenty-four-year-old woman and listening to her painful whispers, she could hardly reconcile her memory with the picture before her.

But so deep an impression did Anastasia make upon the Crown Princess that on leaving she said to Gruenberg: "I hardly know what to say. It is a long time since I saw Anastasia, but I am convinced the girl is not an impostor. She is very ill. We must do something."

Princess Heinrich of Hesse appeared at the home of the Commissar. Crown Princess Cecilie had written to her about the mysterious pretender. The girl was bed-ridden now, the covers drawn over her face, too ill to care whether she was recognized as Anastasia or not. Princess Heinrich attempted to take the covers from her face, but the girl with her right hand held tightly to them. Princess Heinrich, incensed, left immediately.

Through the efforts of Frau Gesella, a masseuse, who lived in the next house and who appealed to the Catholic priest Sonnenschein, the girl was removed to a sanatorium.

The picture of the sick girl would not leave Princess Heinrich. She wrote to the Duchess of Brunswick in Prussia, who wrote the Duchess of Cumberland, sister of Prince Valdemar of Denmark and sister of Dagmar, who was Marie Feodorevna, Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the late Czar. The Dowager Empress, who is now almost eighty, could not believe and said the girl must be an impostor. The Grand Duchess Olga, her daughter, who also lives in Copenhagen, came, nevertheless. At the same time Sascha and Gilliard arrived.

And here we come to a moving incident, which seems to tip the weight of testimony in favor of the hapless "Anastasia." As we read:

The girl had no warning, the Danish Ambassador told me, yet she recognized her aunt and her childhood nurse immediately, calling them by name. The Ambassador pointed out that the Grand Duchess Olga was drest very plainly, almost poorly, while the nurse was quite well drest.

The two women approached the bed without a word. The girl in the bed smiled.

"Oh, my dear aunt!" she cried in broken German. The strange woman who had stood behind the Grand Duchess stept forward. The girl seized the hand of the stranger. "Zhura!" she cried, "Zhura!" Tears poured down her cheeks and she kissed the hand of the strange woman. Zhura had been Anastasia's pet name for the nurse, and only she had ever called her that. The rest of the family had always called her Sascha. Only the family knew of Anastasia's baby name for her nurse.

Eagerly the girl submitted herself to the examination of Sascha, her nurse. Afterward the nurse said: "This is the body of Anastasia. I know her body as well as I do my own. Anastasia had a brown mole on her back—her birthmark. That mark is there. Anastasia had flat feet. This girl's feet are flat. They are the same shape as Anastasia's.

"In addition Anastasia had a protruding bone on her left foot. That protrusion is still there. Her ears are the same size and shape as Anastasia's. Anastasia's middle finger was slightly crusht in her childhood when a servant caught it in an automobile door. The middle finger is still slightly out of shape. Her hair is darker than was Anastasia's, but it has the same wave."

The sight of her childhood nurse spurred the girl into sudden talkativeness. Not even the visit of the Grand Duchess Olga had inspired her to such an affectionate outburst as that with which she greeted her nurse. More than once she exclaimed: "Zhura, are you really here?" All this Sascha, the nurse, told me at the home of the Ambassador.

The girl asked if the Grand Duchess and Sascha remembered the circular staircase that led up to the quarters of the Grand Duchesses from the room of their mother. "Do you remember how we used to stand on that staircase and say good morning to her?" she asked. "And on Monday mornings mother would let us come down to her room and watch the hairdresser do her hair. We children used to sit on little stools at her feet."

She turned to the Grand Duchess Olga: "I remember an old invalid lady-in-waiting—Bal—Bal," the hand went up to her head. "Oh, if I could only remember—Balyanova!"

There was such an invalid lady-in-waiting, but very few outside the intimate court circle knew of her presence.

"A woman used to come to my mother and solicit funds for an orphan asylum. Did you know her?"

"What was her name?" the Grand Duchess asked.

"Belgard," the girl answered.

The Grand Duchess Olga has said that a woman by that name did come to the Czarina for such funds, but that the fact was little known.

"Do you remember, Zhura, I had two parrots?" the girl asked, and Zhura nodded, for that was true, too, tho the outside world can hardly have known of it.

Another incident related by the girl and not recorded in any book took place on the royal yacht *Standard*. Anastasia, seeing a sailor standing very stiff while on guard, thought it would be good fun to walk back and forth before him in order that he would have to salute her repeatedly. Then she thought it would be even better fun if she tickled him. "I did," she remembered ruefully, "and father took me down to my cabin and spanked me. I was not a good child."

Later, we are told, the girl remembered that her sister and she each got a pearl and a diamond or two pearls and two diamonds for their birthday necklaces; and the writer adds:

This fact was corroborated by the Grand Duchess Olga, who added that it was falsely supposed that the girls received whole pearl necklaces for their birthdays.

Zhura showed her a green stone pendant, shaped like an egg, which hung from a thin chain round her neck. The girl did not remember it. Anastasia had given it to the nurse after first wearing it herself, as was the custom.

Next, Zhura brought out a small snapshot of a table beside which sat a woman whose face was hidden by a bell attached to a rope from the ceiling. On the other side of the table were two girls, but only one face was visible. Anastasia smiled slowly. "That was you," she said to her nurse, pointing to the woman whose face was hidden by the bell. "And that was Tatiana and back of her was Maria. I teased you with that bell." The Princess Anastasia herself had snapt the picture.

Certain published details of Anastasia's childhood the mysterious girl could not recall; for example, the little plays the royal children used to present at Tobolsk. Yet she recognized Gilliard, the tutor, and said to him, "You have cut your beard off." She remembered many things, however, according to Sascha, Gilliard and the Grand Duchess Olga, that happened in the royal household and are not related in any published account.

To the Ambassador the Grand Duchess has reported: "Zhura says that is the body of Anastasia, but her face is that of Tatiana. I realize, of course, that Anastasia, when she was a child, was so fat and Tatiana was so slim that we never even thought of the resemblance between the two. Besides, Tatiana was six years older than Anastasia, and already a grown woman, whereas Anastasia was still a child, with the plastic face of a child. Her excessive thinness has certainly brought the resemblance out between the two . . . if she is Anastasia."

After the Grand Duchess had left for Copenhagen, the girl received a post-card from her saying, "Remember you are no longer alone."

The girl slipt the card under her pillow, where a little brass swastika lies. The swastika was the lucky symbol of the Czarina and one which she scratched on the walls of the room in Ekaterinburg where they were executed. The girl will never allow the swastika to be removed from her.

Professor Rudnef, the girl's physician, believes she is Anastasia. He was the assistant Kremlin physician in Moscow and was called in to look at Anastasia's foot. That protruding bone had been bothering her. He treated her for it, but did not advise operating.

When I came to the hospital, I found her closely guarded. All her food is specially cooked for her by her nurse, Frau von Pathief; all gifts of sweets are analyzed; all flowers brought by strangers thrown away—so great is the fear of Soviet conspiracy.

On the writer's first visit, the Russian assistant of Dr. Rudnef came to apply an electrical treatment to the arm, and—

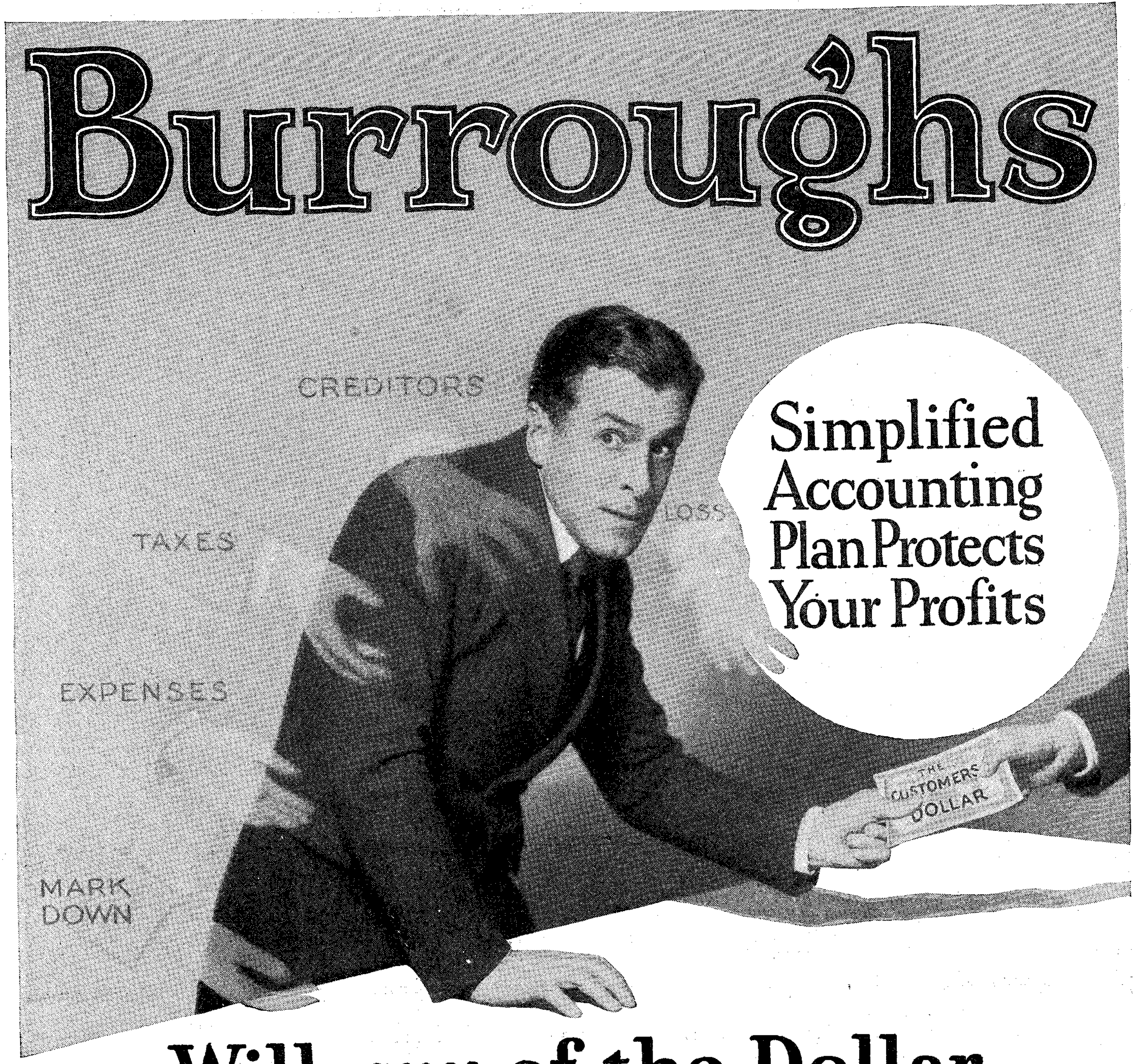
He talked only Russian to the girl, asking her if the current were too strong, where the pain was worst, if it didn't burn, could she stand it? To these questions, she answered in her broken German, but would not reply in Russian.

We talked about her pet kitten, Kiki. She wished to send it to the children of her aunt, the Grand Duchess, but could not part with it. "When my arm gets better, I shall be able to sew again," she said; "then perhaps I shall earn enough money to buy a cat to send." All the Grand Duchesses sewed, but Anastasia was most adept at it, according to published records.

"Do you like flowers?" I asked suddenly in English—we had been talking only in German.

"Ye—e—s," the girl replied, also in English. Then her hand went up to her mouth and her eyes closed. That was the first English word she had spoken in any one's presence. "You understand English, then?" I said, reverting to German.

The girl opened her eyes again. "A little, she answered slowly. "If I heard it spoken around me, it would come back to me in a month." The Grand Duchesses could speak English, French and German as well as their native Russian.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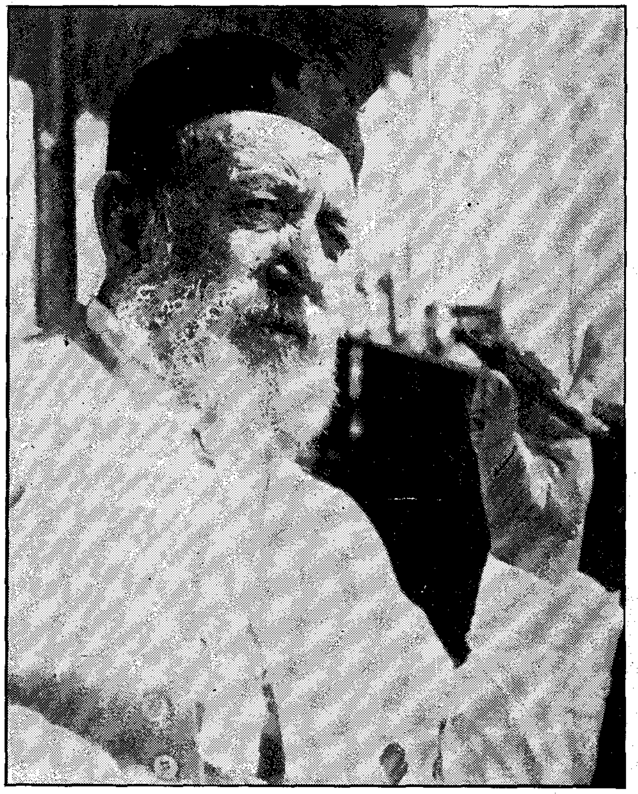
THE END OF A HUSHED VOYAGE

ON BOARD HIS "SHIP OF SILENCE"—his "padded yacht," *Ohio*, on which the orders were given with gestures and the crew flitted like ghosts—Edward W. Scripps, the retired head of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, elected, we are told, "to play dead." Two years ago he abandoned the noisy world of his great achievements and became a floating recluse. Twice he circumnavigated the globe, but he "seldom or never stept ashore." The clamors of the land had become distressing to him. The *Ohio* would steam 9,000 miles without refueling. Her crew of thirty, as mum as Quakers, pussyfooted along the decks, and it was only in emergencies that the officers unlimbered their voices. "Only the water and the wind, uncontrolled by 'the chief's' power, dared make any noise," records the New York *World*. And we learn that the owner of the *Ohio* will "play dead" no longer. A radiogram from his yacht, anchored off the east coast of Africa, reported that "the chief" had died of apoplexy.

"A recluse in life, he remains a recluse in death," says this account. "He will be buried at sea, somewhere off the African coast, as he wished." And we read on:

Mr. Scripps was one of those unrevealed, little-understood men who achieve power and end their days indulging whims, at whose word men run on strange errands. The thirteenth son of an Illinois farmer, he went to Detroit at twenty to start as a reporter on his brother's newspaper, and forty-five years later he controlled a string of twenty-eight newspapers.



Photograph by Acme News Pictures, New York

A HERMIT OF THE SEA

But no ascetic was the roaming newspaper owner, Edward W. Scripps. He smoked fine cigars at the rate of forty a day, and his "padded yacht" lacked no reasonable luxury.

In Detroit, in Cleveland, in Cincinnati he started newspapers. His enterprises spread to other Mid-West and Western cities. His idea was condensation and a lower price, opposing the old idea of blanket sheets. And he came to control the Scripps-McRae, later the Scripps-Howard, Newspapers, the United Press Association, and the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

But he was never the man to stay in the saddle till death toppled him out. He said he had seen great newspaper properties arise and fade out as the men back of them were extinguished. He wanted to build up an organization that would have the seeds of perpetuity in it.

It was his idea to found a newspaper chain that would last of itself for at least "two or three generations."

Mr. Scripps contended that a man who built up a big enterprise and stayed at the helm till he died was a fool, because he had no way of knowing what would happen thereafter. That was why he decided to "play dead," so he could watch the Scripps-Howard newspapers from his make-believe grave, a very comfortable roving grave, which traveled the Seven Seas.

In 1920 he retired after organizing a holding company for his stock interests. He had reduced his holdings to 40 per cent., taking in associates to give the organization the durability of self-interest. In 1922 he had taken to the sea, not for any romantic love, but for the health and loneliness it provided.

And in 1924 he transferred to his only son, Robert P. Scripps, his property.

He quit the world for keeps. The *Ohio* became another platform in space. Down the latitudes and longitudes she sailed, speaking tramp steamers in strange seas and then vanishing for another month or two.

Mrs. Scripps remained on his big ranch in the West. His son had charge of the newspapers. And only the thin thread of the radio linked him with time at all.

On board he had a sea-going secretary, J. R. Young. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he had a landsman secretary, Harry L. Smithton. And the radio thread was between these two. Mr. Scripps was off in a semi-eternity of his own, watching in the wide silence of this mock death how the big thing he had built up was thriving.

Evidently he decided that eternity was too good for him ever to come back to time. Two years ago he gave orders that if he died on board the *Ohio* he should be buried at sea.

For forty-five years, it is pointed out, he had been "in the fuss and sweat of those noisiest of places, newspaper offices." Then, in the end, "he became print-shy." In proof of which:

His editors were instructed never to mention any of his family in a complimentary way. And after he took his yacht in earnest, he refused to be interviewed, he seldom showed his face, he became frantically shy.

Last September, in his seventy-first year, he set off for another world voyage. The *Ohio* loafed down through the West Indies and laid a great circle course across to Cape Town, Africa. It happened that the "Chief" broke his custom and decided to go ashore.

Secretary Young went all over Cape Town hunting a hotel without an orchestra. People grew curious about the eccentric American. They poked on board and found a padded yacht with sound-proof cabins, a library of a thousand volumes, a trained nurse, two soft-voiced young women secretaries, who assisted Secretary Young in reading constantly to their Chief, packing-cases full of choice cigars, and other paraphernalia. It appeared that Mr. Scripps smoked thirty to forty cigars daily and read the world's literature by proxy. "Playing dead" was not an uncomfortable business, evidently.

Mr. Scripps fled his publicity and the *Ohio* stood up the west coast of Africa, lagging along toward the Mediterranean. She was at anchor in Monrovia Bay, Liberia, when the fatal stroke came.

And Secretary Young, true to his orders of burial at sea, radioed to Secretary Smithton at Cincinnati:

"Will carry out signed orders of September 15, 1923, immediately, unless otherwise notified."

Secretary Smithton radioed back to wait till Mr. Scripps's son could be reached in California.

Mr. Scripps's son cabled last night to Secretary Young to obey his father's wishes and carry out the burial at sea.

Roy W. Howard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Scripps-Howard interests, said in this city yesterday that "Mr. Scripps was utterly devoid of any fear of death," and cited as a fine characterization of his former partner this letter from Lincoln Steffens to Jo Davidson, written in 1922, when Davidson was commissioned to do a bust of Mr. Scripps:

"You must do a great thing with Scripps. He is a great man and an individual. There is no other like him: energy, vision, courage, wisdom. He thinks his own thoughts absolutely. He sees straight. He sees the line he is on and his thinking sticks to that. I regard Scripps as one of the two or three great men of my day.

"He is onto himself and the world, plays the game and despises it. He is sincere and not cynical. Really, he should be done, but as a full-length standing figure so as to show the power of the man, the strength he took care of to keep from being refined; he avoided other rich men, so as to escape being one; he knew the danger his riches carried for himself, for his papers and for his seeing.

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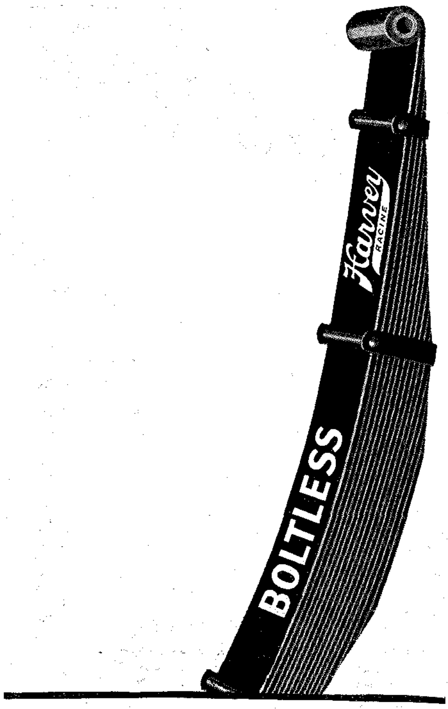

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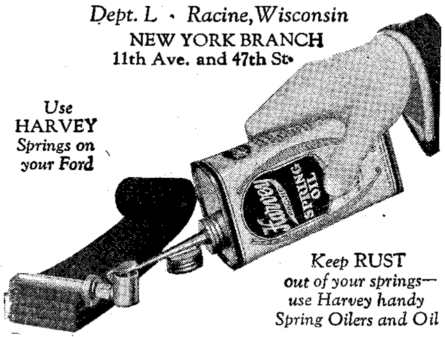

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

himself, but use his will to make others do them."

Around the year 1876, says *The Editor and Publisher*, a "tall, gangling youth, born on a farm at Rushville, Illinois," stood one evening on the sidewalk of a fashionable residence street in London, England. An awning had been stretched from the entrance of a "palace" to the curb, and "carriages were dashing up, discharging gentlemen in long black cloaks and top hats, with ladies on their arms, drest like flowers of the field." And we read on:

"I looked in through the opening doorway and was warmed by the color and gaiety of these people," said Edward W. Scripps, years later. "They were having a good time and I was having a hard time, trying to get started on a literary career in London. Suddenly, I glanced about me, at my companions on the sidewalk. There was a bootblack, an old hag under a shawl, a porter in livery, a dumb-faced man, a strange-appearing young woman. I stood with them on the outside of the brightly illuminated house. It was there and then that I decided that for me it was better to go under the awning than stand looking at others pass through. Some can not do it—must always stand on the sideline. I felt that I had the energy to lift myself to economic independence, and that man's first duty was to provide his creature comforts. They are greatly exaggerated in most men's minds; the bright lights in the fashionable house may be false beacons, but a man who does not do his best to establish his family beyond the dangers of necessity and get what comfort belongs to him is unnatural."

How well he lived up to his resolve may be judged from this:

Following is a complete list of the newspapers that E. W. Scripps controlled until four years ago, when control formally passed to his son, Robert P. Scripps, in association with Roy W. Howard: Cleveland *Press*, Akron *Times-Press* and Sunday *Times*, Columbus *Citizen*, Cincinnati *Post*, Terre Haute *Post*, Evansville *Press*, Toledo *News-Bee*, Youngstown *Telegram*, Memphis *Press*, Knoxville *News*, Houston *Press*, Pittsburgh *Press*, Albuquerque (N. M.) *State Tribune*, Fort Worth *Press*, El Paso *Post*, Denver *Express*, San Diego *Sun*, San Francisco *News*, Washington (D. C.) *News* (tabloid), Indianapolis *Times*, Covington *Kentucky Post*, Oklahoma City *News*, and Baltimore *Post* (tabloid).

The following papers were formerly under Scripps's control, but are now controlled by Mrs. James G. Scripps, daughter-in-law of E. W. Scripps; Seattle *Star*, Tacoma *Times*, Los Angeles *Record*, Spokane *Press*, Portland *News*, Dallas *Dispatch*.

Further on, apropos of the passing of control to young Scripps and his partner, we are told:

After these two young men had come into formal control of the huge business, then operating under the title Scripps-Howard Newspapers, the aged publisher, who was putting off to sea in his yacht *Ohio* to "play dead" and give his successors free rein, placed in their hands a remarkable letter. It read as follows:

"MY DEAR SON:

"A little over four years ago I turned over to you and Mr. Roy W. Howard the control of all my newspapers and news-gathering and news-disseminating agencies, directing you to act as editor-in-chief.

"I executed a power-of-attorney, appointing you to take full charge of my estate.

"I advised you to 'go slow' in the matter of exercising control over the editorial direction of the institution until you should have become thoroughly acquainted with the personnel, and until you should have had time to mature your own convictions with regard to public policies.

"Under your and Howard's direction of the institution, its property value has greatly increased.

"I am now past seventy, and have decided it will be better not only that I should cease active control, but also cease to have any influence over your activities.

"It is my opinion that the value of the properties over which you exercise control might well increase manyfold if your chief aim were merely to cause increase in wealth.

"However, I repeat now what I told you when I first launched you in your career: that I would prefer that you should succeed in being in all things a gentleman, according to the real meaning of the word, than that you should vastly increase the money value of my estate.

"Being a gentleman, you can not fail to devote your whole mind and energy to the service of the plain people who constitute the vast majority of the people of the United States.

"I have so arranged my affairs that beyond all doubt you will control my estate after my death, and hence control all of those newspapers which I had previously controlled (and perhaps many more).

"I have turned over to you a property so large and so well organized that not only can you afford to do your full duty as a public servant, but you are and can be continually entirely free from any temptation to cater to any class of your fellow-citizens for profit."

THE FARMER IN FICTION

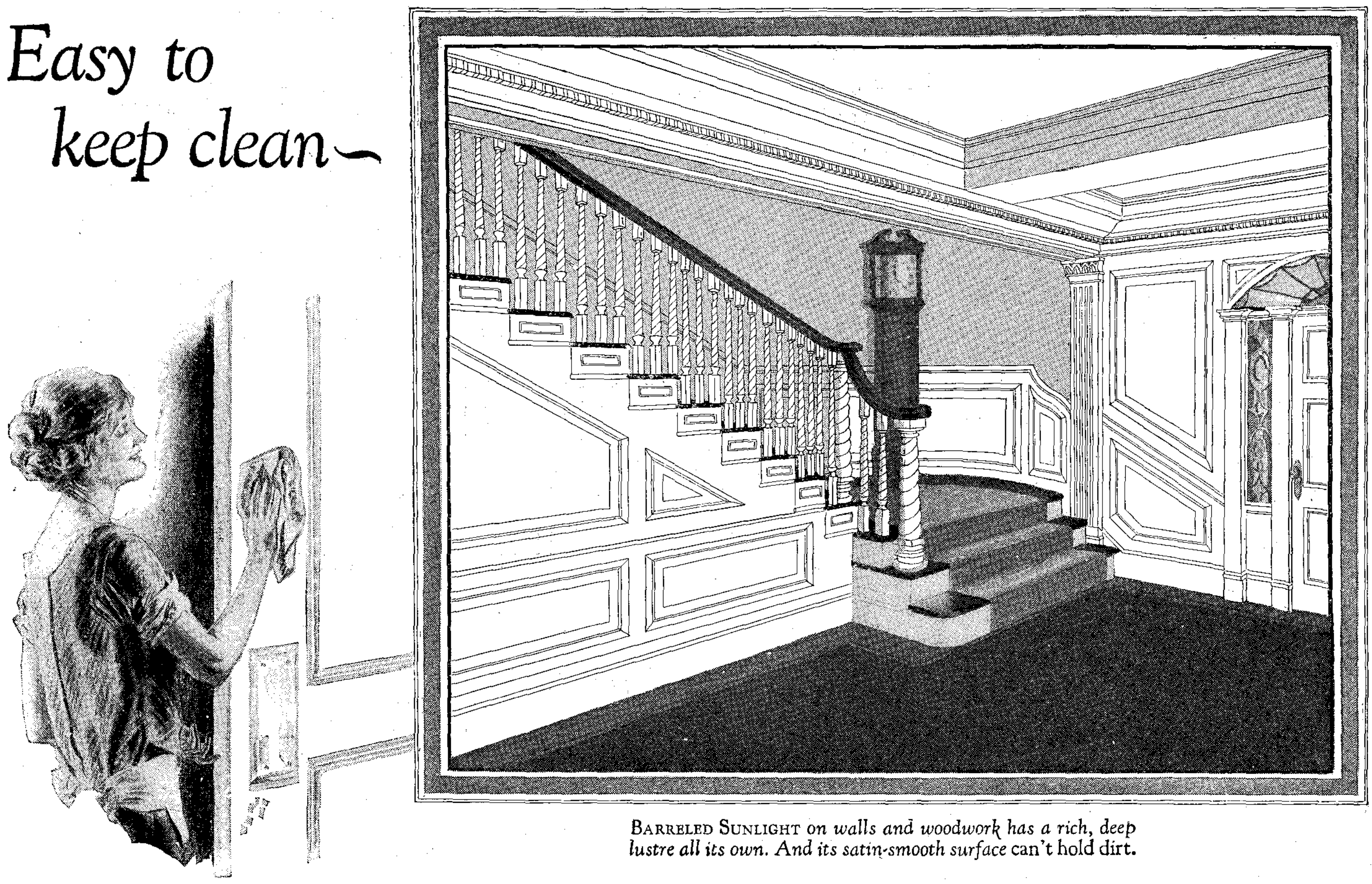
THERE have been in the past two popular attitudes toward the farmer: The printed page either idealized him or derided him, and it is hard to say which was worse, says *The International Book Review*. Along with this literature about the farmer there grew up scanty literature addrest to him.

But more recent years have seen a new type of realistic writing addrest to farmers—the results of scientific investigation disclosed in periodicals, bulletins, and books, some of which have had circulations reaching into the hundreds of thousands. And we read further:

At the same time, with increased contact between city and country, the literature about the farmer has become less sentimental, less prejudiced, and more realistic.

To-day not only agriculture but the farmer himself is studied by those who would write to or about him, and the results give a fair picture of the personality, interests, and point of view of the thirty-odd million Americans who live in the open country.

Easy to keep clean—



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this washable, lustrous White Paint

EVERY home-owner — everyone responsible for the upkeep of a building—knows the problem of soiled walls and woodwork. Smudges that won't wash off—or paint that comes off when you *try* to wash it.

Barreled Sunlight has put an end to this nuisance. Its lustrous surface is so smooth it washes like tile—and so durable that repeated washings do not wear it away.

Yet this handsome, practical paint costs little more than ordinary paints and less than any enamel of comparable beauty.

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Barreled Sunlight white is guaranteed to *remain white* longer than any gloss paint or enamel, domestic or foreign, applied under the same conditions—a guarantee made possible by the exclusive Rice Process of manufacture.

Walls and woodwork everywhere, when painted with Barreled Sunlight, can be kept spotless by occasional wiping with a damp cloth.

Even the largest users of interior paint find Barreled Sunlight's superior qualities an actual economy. There is a saving in the labor cost of application, because Barreled Sunlight, containing no varnish, is easy to apply with brush or spray—and it covers remarkably. Once on the walls, washing takes the place of frequent repainting.

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YOU can get Barreled Sunlight in cans from ½ pint to 5 gallons, and in steel drums of 30 and 55 gallons' capacity. Where more than one coat is required, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat first.

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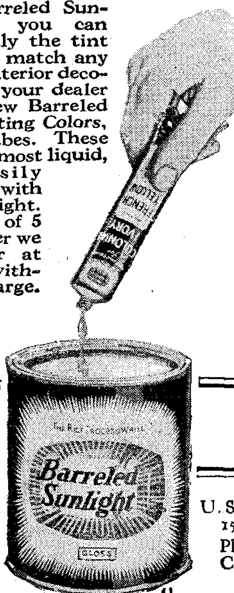

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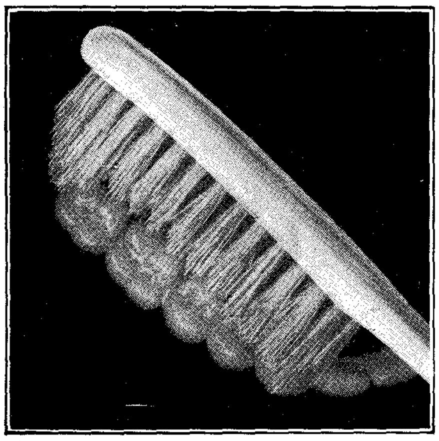

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Give all your teeth a square deal. This brush does it

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The Pro-phy-lac-tic gets *in between teeth.* The saw-tooth bristles pry into every crevice and dislodge particles which otherwise might hide away and cause trouble.

Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Also made in three different bristle textures—hard, medium, and soft.

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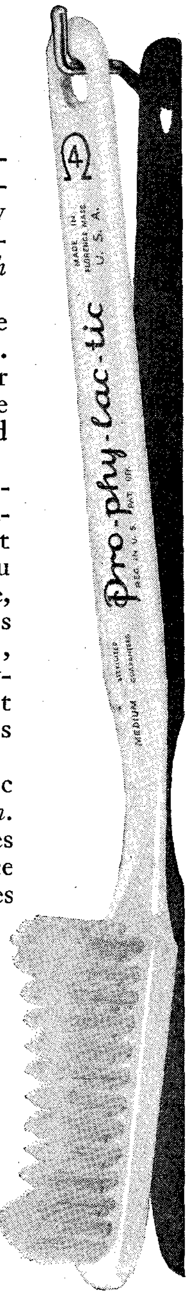


AN EDITOR'S FIRST AID TO YOUNG WRITERS

LEARNING to write for publication often resembles war in one painful respect: it involves wounds and what lawyers call mental anguish. To the beginner, scarred by the rejection of his manuscripts, there seems to be a conspiracy against new writers. "You have to be famous before you can get your stuff published," he wails, "and you can't be famous until you have had something accepted. What are we to do?"

The problem is by no means simple, yet it can be solved, as may be seen in William H. Royce's article, "How Balzac Wrested Fame from Failure," which appears in the April *International Book Review*, and which tells for the first time the full story of Balzac's youthful tragedy, "Cromwell." After sixteen months' labor in a Paris garret, this first product of his pen had brought him nothing but jeers and rejection. His parents thought their argument against a literary career was won, but the future novelist calmly replied, "Tragedies are not in my line, that is all." An author he still would be. "He forthwith began to write a series of penny-dreadfuls, to get, as he said, his hand in for the composition of novels. What his ultimate success was," adds Mr. Royce, "and how he became the greatest novelist of France, all the world knows."

But first aid for the would-be writer may be found nearer home. The same issue of *The International Book Review* contains an interview on the subject with George Horace Lorimer, editor of *The Saturday Evening Post.* Mr. Lorimer is the hope of thousands of strugglers after fame, who "feel that they could do much better than any one who is writing for that periodical at present if they could only attract his attention." So, on behalf of this mute and as yet inglorious army, Miss Helen Louise Walker asked him—when he was in Los Angeles—what young writers must do to achieve their ambition.

"Learning to write is more difficult, perhaps, than learning other professions," said Mr. Lorimer, "because it is a lonely process. The thing most young writers fail to realize is that they must serve an apprenticeship. To be a doctor or a lawyer one must also serve an apprenticeship, but it is less painful, because it is laid out along prescribed lines. The young student of medicine must have years of training at school. Then he becomes an interne and finally starts out to build up a practise for himself—which is a long, arduous proceeding.

"The same thing is true, in a way, of the young writer, except that no one can teach him to write. He must teach himself. Of course, he can take one or more of the many excellent training courses for authors, but these do not teach him how to write. They can only prescribe courses of reading, which will prove beneficial and give him certain fundamentals. The most important thing he has to do is to learn how to use the English language. He must make himself a master of words, and that he can achieve only with much practise in writing. Then, when he has learned how to express himself, provided always that he has something to say, he is ready to begin.

"The best thing for the would-be author to do is to take a position on a newspaper. The training he receives there is invaluable. He is probably pretty young when he goes there, and the first thing it does for him is to give him experience and a perspective on life. He learns to write every day about what he sees. He learns what it means to have his stuff cut and harried and changed beyond recognition, and he learns why it is so changed. He meets many different kinds of people and learns how to conduct himself. And all the time he is getting practise in writing. He is learning the use of words and is developing an individual style.

"He begins to write for magazines, and he sends out things which promptly come back to him. Now, the difference between learning to write and learning other professions comes here. When a young doctor begins to practise, he does not consider it a personal affront if people do not come to him at once. He tells himself that he is not well known as yet. He has not made enough acquaintances. But the young writer who creates something—a story, a poem, an article—has put something of himself into it. He draws upon his very soul for his material. And when it comes back to him with a printed slip of rejection, he can not help feeling that it is a reflection upon himself. This is natural. There is a feeling of hurt, however sensible he may be, which affects him deeply. Writing is, after all, the expression of one's ego, and the ego is a sensitive affair which is easily wounded.

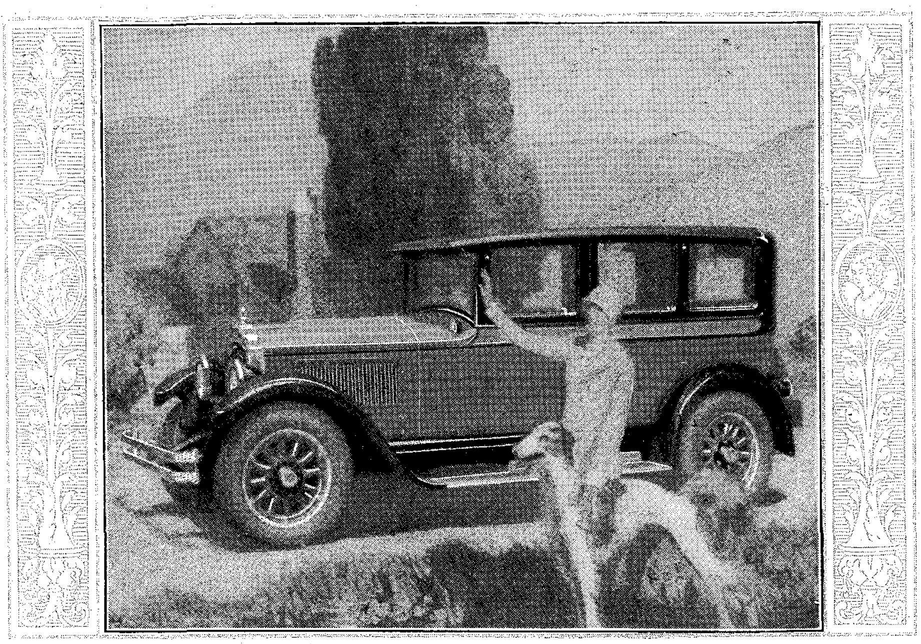
"There may be years of discouragement and endeavor, which do not seem to lead him anywhere; and the thing he does not realize is that these painful years are the period of his apprenticeship—the time when he is learning the lessons he will have to know before he really can write."

Sometimes a young author sends a story to an editor and asks for a frank criticism. To such requests Mr. Lorimer replies that an editor can not conduct a school of journalism, and that it would not be valuable if he did. "What the young writer wants," he says, "is not frank criticism, but praise—which won't do him any good." There seems to be a point, however, where Mr. Lorimer relents, for he continues:

"When we get a manuscript which we think shows promise, we try to get in touch with the writer. If possible, we send a man to see him. We talk the thing over with him and make suggestions. We try to help him to develop his own talent. For, despite impressions to the contrary, we welcome new writers. We want the fresh point of view of the young person. It is like injecting new blood into an old body.

"The public is not made up of fools. It is as enthusiastic over the good work of an unknown author as it is over that of the man with a big name. Big names sell stories, of course. That is because the public has liked some previous work of the well-known man and looks for something as good again. But if his work falls below the standard he has set for himself, if it does not measure up to what the public has learned to expect from him, it is worse for him—and for us—than if he had been an unknown, because there is the element of disappointment.

"The public knows a good thing when it sees it. Never doubt that. Therefore, the young writer who has something to say and



A famous professional woman speaks to American women-owners

About to build a home, the successful business man seeks the best architectural talent available—and, of it, demands the utmost in experience, originality, resourcefulness . . .

When Madame herself would have expert counsel and co-operation as to decorative effects and home furnishings de luxe, she enlists the aid of an advisor of recognized standing—by preference, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, of Paris, London and New York.

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A body of exquisite beauty—with a dash of the Bois, the Boulevarde and the Champs d'Elysees about it. Long, graceful lines, distinctive, low. A veritable symphony in symmetry—the nearest to smart perfection yet achieved in motor-car design . . .

> *"It has a really charming effect . . . Quite obviously someone with a true sense of the fitness of things conceived the appointments of this motor-car."*
> *(Signed)* ELSIE DE WOLFE

Its interior—an inviting expanse of automobile, eye-filling, sense-satisfying, super-luxurious. Done throughout in rich, heavily-piled Mohair Velour—a subtle cloister-blue with a beautiful silver bloom—all four doors, window-trims and door-checks of the same exquisitely rich material . . .

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New and Better Ways

One of the things which characterize the younger generation is a facility for exchanging new—and what they consider better—habits for old. They recognize that a willingness to experiment with new ideas is the only way to discover new truths and better ways of doing things.

That is why so many young women have found out that cooking with a hard fat is not the only way to cook, in fact, that cooking with Wesson Oil is a very good way to cook.

Wesson Oil is a pure vegetable oil (fat) which is itself more nourishing food than most anything you eat. It is so choice that its most familiar use is for the making of delicate salad dressings. So why not use an oil that is a fine salad oil for making cake, biscuit, pie crust, for frying and deep frying, and the enriching of vegetables and soups?

In shortening, use Wesson Oil in your own favorite recipes, exactly as you would use a solid fat. If you have been in the habit of using butter, use a quarter less Wesson Oil and add a little salt, because Wesson Oil is *all* pure fat and unsalted.

Any food fried in Wesson Oil, even fish or onions, retains all of its own flavor—losing none of it to the oil in the frying pan. Because Wesson Oil does not absorb any odors, it is economical, especially for deep frying. Strain it to remove crumbs or small chips of food, and you can use it from one meal to the next with perfect assurance of its freshness and goodness.

Wesson Oil

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

who has learned through years of practise how to say it, is always more than welcome. Moreover, we feel that it reflects credit on us to discover new talent.

"My advice to the young writer is this: Serve your apprenticeship, knowing it for what it is. Learn all you can about life, about men and women, about history and the affairs of the world, about literature and the conflict of ideas. Learn to think. Make yourself a master of words. Develop your individual style. Then, when you are ready, if you have anything to say, you will find your market."

Another authority on the writer's art who was caught in the far Southwest and interviewed for the same magazine is John Galsworthy. Miss Bernice Cosulich asked Mr. Galsworthy to tell her how he got the ideas for his stories. In response to which:

"Really, no idea, as such, comes to me at once for a story," he began. "Usually some little, ironical incident, some occurrence, some character, appeals to me and takes form so that I see it in the shape of some kind of a story. I do not deliberately shape it to carry out an idea; it seems naturally to shape itself. It is impossible to give you a rule for this.

"One can indicate it by taking some definite example. In 'The Broken Boot,' in 'Caravan,' you will find a short story that grew out of an ironical incident. Ironical situations, somehow, always appeal to me most. Why? I can not say. One can not analyze one's personality.

"It happened that I met an actor in a country town where I was stopping. I knew him slightly many years before. He had acted in one of my plays. I talked with him not more than two minutes. I noticed that his boot was slit across the toe twice between lace and toe-cap. The irony of it occurred to me. He was making the best of things, putting on the air, almost, of a swell! The incidents that follow in that story are pure invention—not incidents of his life at all, I assure you, for I knew nothing of it. I have not seen him since that brief conversation. But the broken boot suggested the irony of his life. The rest is imagination.

"And that is about all you ever get of actual fact out of any of my stories. As for any of my characters being taken from certain persons, that is hardly ever so. They may have two or three or four persons as prototypes. Persons in my books are generally composites of many real individuals."

Mr. Galsworthy says it is as if he had a motion-picture projection-machine within his brain. The film unreels, and the pictures are as unexpected to him as to the theater-goer. And he has no more control over the progress or cessation of this mental picture than the person who has purchased a seat in a theater has over the operator high above his head. It stops suddenly, he told Miss Cosulich; there is no use in trying to force it on. The story is not complete, the end is not yet in sight. He is content for the moment. When it is time for his story to continue, he will awaken and another length of the reel will appear.

The April number of *The International Book Review* also contains an article by Willis Fletcher Johnson on Stephen Crane's early struggles as a writer. The table of contents includes the following features:

"The Humorous King of Spokane," by Vachel Lindsay; "A Spanish Princess Criticizes Modern Ways," by Louis Kronenberger; "How Balzac Wrested Fame from Failure," by William H. Royce; "The Launching of Stephen Crane," by Willis Fletcher Johnson; "When the Chorus Girl Deigns to Marry," by John V. A. Weaver; "Exploring the Ali Baba Caves of Pre-History," by Eugene Thwing; "President Wilson's Silent Partner Speaks," by Edwin L. Shuman; "Life's Ironies Inspire John Galsworthy," by Bernice Cosulich; "The Man Who Sold Mittens in the Tropics," by Martha Bayard; "Four Essayists Look into Life's Odd Corners," by Harry Salpeter; Editorial, "Where Comparisons Fail"; "Arrows in the Air," by Mr. Smith; "Rostand's Sons Turn to Literature," by Ernest Dimnet; "Latin America's Mystic Poet," by Katherine Anne Porter; "Writing History in a Suburb of Paradise," by A. Emerson Palmer; "American Plays and Homemade Calicoes," by Brander Matthews; "Queen Victoria Revealed in Her Letters," by Percy A. Hutchison; "Amundsen's Flight Toward the Pole," by Earl Hanson; "Three Exhibits of Drifting Americans," by Louise Maunsell Field; "Mr. Lorimer Advises the Budding Author," by Helen Louise Walker; "A Man Who Won Fame with a Single Book," by Norman Stuckey; "New Books for Boys and Girls," by Mary Graham Bonner.

OTHELLO, "THE MOORE," DONE WELL

SHAKESPEARE may not always or everywhere "pay," in the box-office sense, but he certainly has one ardent admirer in Burlington, Colorado. Burlington is in Kit Carson County, 168 miles by rail southeast of Denver, and we learn from Ayer's Newspaper Annual that it supports a population of almost one thousand souls, a flour-mill, creamery, lumber-mill, and two weekly journals. From one of these, the *Republican and Record*, we learn that on the Monday and Tuesday evenings preceding the publication of that number, the tragedy of "Othello" was enacted "by home talent" at the Midway Theater. From which point we quote the chronicler of what must have been a notable occasion:

A full house was present to witness this Shakesperian tragedy. Louis Vogt probably the best delineator of Shakespears writings in the United States, enacted the part of Othello, and it was the almost universal opinion of the large audience present that Mr. Vogt rendered his lines with perfect action, even the makeup of the Moore, the facial expressions and the deep plot from start to finish were perfection. Mrs. Jane Vogt rendered the character of Desdemonia, her beautiful face and form, her representation of that character was the exact emotions one would expect from the lines of the part she portrayed. The beautiful trust in her husband as she choose between her father and the man she loved, her entire rendering of this tragic picture in the life of Desdemonia, was rendered true to the story, her goodness of heart, love of friends, and her tragic death, the jealous rage of her husband was depicted in startling reality. Mr. Carl G. Duncan earned unstinted praise in the character of Iago, the arch deamon who schemes and plans, to destroy

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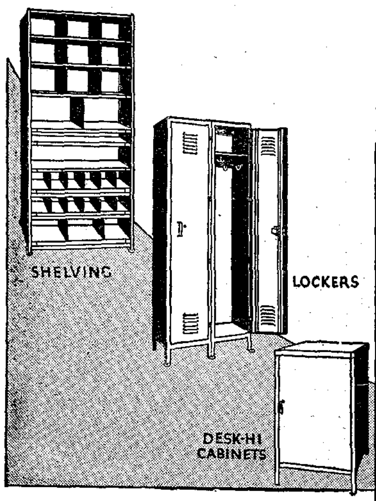

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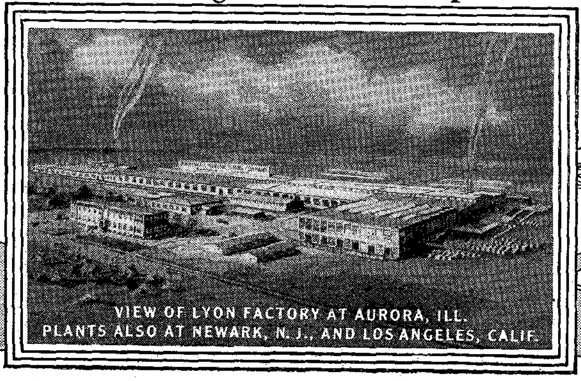

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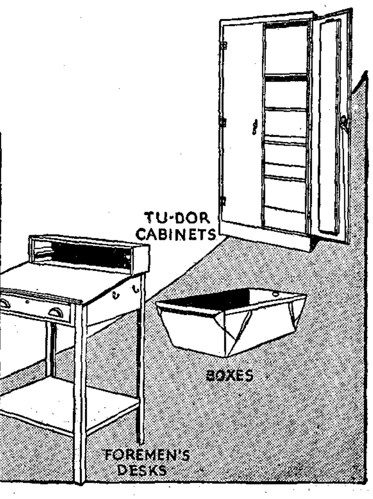

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the love of Othello, for his beautiful bride and ultimately causes the murder of Desdemonia, completes the double murder of his wife, the beautiful Emilia and Roderigo. The acting of Prof. Duncan as the arch villian, was as perfect as human nature could assume, his every cunning scheme was rendered true to nature, even the drunken debauch and the plan to destroy the character and influence of Cassio with Othello, were masterpieces of cunning and acting.

Even the minor characters, it appears, were represented with a spirit reflecting favorably on the stimulating Rocky Mountain air and on the histrionic gifts of the Shakespeare-loving residents. We are told, for instance:

The father of Desdemonia, Arthur Wilson rendered his lines magnifficently, prefering his charge against Othello before the Duke of Venice which was able refuted by Othello. The Duke of Venice, R. L. Wilkinson, rendering the decision in favor of Othello. The aged parent, Brabantio, reluctantly giving his daughter into the keeping of her husband, Mr. Wilson acting the parent part to perfection altho, in fact the poor man has had no training in careing for children of his own. J. R. Ruberson as governor of the island of Cyprus, carried his cast nicely and really we are of the opinion that Mr. Ruberson would make a better governor of Colorado than the one we now have. Mr. Frank Spahr in Roderigo, a venetian gentleman. Mr. Park Guthrie as Gratiano. S. G. Farnsworth, as Lodovico, a senator. W. L. Ford, a Senator, each displayed unusual talent in rendering their respective lines. Mr. Frank W. Winegar, as Michael Cassia, won the admiration of his friends in his realistic rendering of the drinking party, his injury in the sword contest, as well as his perfect rendering of friendship with the beautiful Desdemonia and the incurring the enmity of Iago. Mr. Winegar's natural ease of rendering his part in this deep plot as written by Shakespeare was truly remarkable. In Bianca, a waitress, Mrs. Betty Harrison, won rounds of applause by her beautiful singing and natural serving and secured an encore that was enjoyed by the entire audience. Mrs. Bessie Wilson representing the beautiful Emilia, won fame as the defender of the virtue of her companion Desdemonia the wife of Othello, Emilia finds the lost first token given Desdemonia by Othello, the handkerchief given Othello by his mother, Emilia gives it to her husband Iago, who uses it in his plot to arouse suspicion in the mind of Othello, who in turn demands the handkerchief from Desdemonia, who is unable to produce the token or explain its absence Emilia sees the murder of Desdemonia and explains the loss of her handkerchief for which her husband, Iago, plunges the murders knife into her breast and beautiful Emilia falls dying upon the cot. Mrs. Wilson concluded her difficult role with grace and much credit.

The costumes of the entire caste were magnificent and costly. The music for this splendid performance was furnished by the Night Hawk Novelty Trio of this city, this musical organization is one of the best in Burlington. The thanks of the entire community are due to Mr. and Mrs. Vogt and the entire cast for this enjoyable rendering of Othello. The profits of the play are to be used in purchasing the complete writings of Shakespear.

DID THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER WRITE THESE POEMS?

TWO poems have been discovered, which the late Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna, daughter of the late Czar of Russia, is believed to have written when the whole royal family was facing death at the hands of Bolshevik executioners. Both are prayers in verse, one for "country" and one for "enemies." The originals, as reported in the New York *Evening World*, were found in Ekaterinburg in a copy-book and were published in the late N. A. Sokoloff's report, entitled "The Murder of the Imperial Family." Two similar views of critics concerning the moral quality of these verses accompany their publication, and we are told:

Maurice Baring, English dramatist, who translated the poems into English and sent them to the London *Times* for publication, made the following comment:

"The original is obviously the work of a cultured mind, but an inexperienced writer, who has nevertheless studied the best models. The interest of these poems is other, and more, than literary."

In a Russian newspaper, *Les Dernieres Nouvelles*, published in Paris, a Russian critic, M. Hadasevitch, wrote:

"In reading these inexperienced verses which are truly prayers, hidden, perhaps, from her nearest and dearest, it is impossible not to bow down before the astonishing moral loftiness which they express:

BEFORE THE IKON OF OUR LADY

Queen of Heaven and earth,
Solace of the afflicted,
Hear the prayer of sinners,
To Thee—our hope and our salvation.
We are sunk in the slough of passion,
Lost in the darkness of sin,
But . . . our country, O upon her
Look down with Thy all-seeing eye.

Holy Russia, Thy bright dwelling,
Has almost perished.
We call out to Thee, the Interceder.
We know of no other.

Abandon not Thy children,
Hope of the desolate,
Turn not away.
From our sorrow and our suffering.

PRAYER

Send us, Lord, endurance,
In the day of darkness and storm.
To bear the persecution of the people,
And the pains of our Tormentors.

Give us strength, God of Justice,
To forgive our brother's trespass,
And with Thy meekness to bear
The heavy, bloody Cross.

And in the day of tumult,
When our enemies despoil us,
Help us, Christ, our Saviour,
To bear the shame and the affront.

Lord of the world, God of the Universe,
Hear our prayer,
Give peace to our soul
In the dreadful, unbearable hour.

And on the threshold of the grave,
Breathe on the lips of Thy servants
The more than mortal strength
To pray meekly for their enemies.

The Glorious Art of Being Well

How thousands conquered their ills—found again the energy of youth—*with one fresh food*

NOT A "CURE-ALL," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

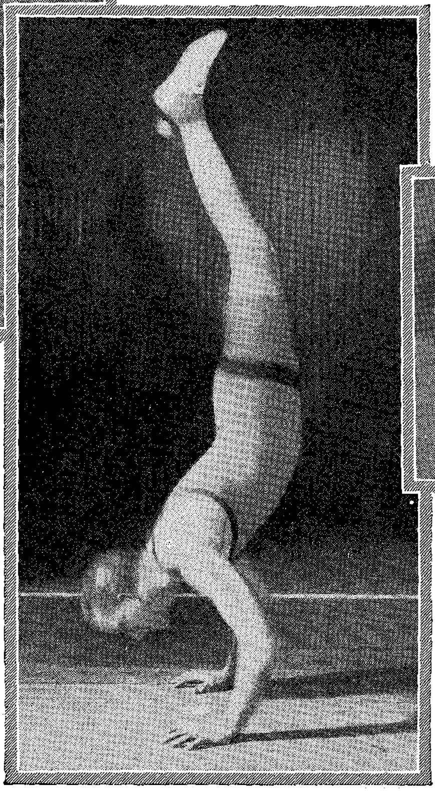
And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-79, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York.

"AFTER A WINTER spent in the constant social activities of New York, I found myself in a seriously run-down condition. I was nervous and irritable. Dinners, dances, the theatre were a drudgery. I was completely worn out. A friend noticing my condition advised Fleischmann's Yeast. I began by eating three cakes a day, one before each meal. To my surprise, I soon felt noticeably better. My condition steadily improved. Now, thanks to Fleischmann's Yeast, I can dance all night and still feel fine the next day."

NATHALIE TRAVERS,
New York City

"MY SKIN BROKE OUT in ugly blotches. Eating irregularly caused stomach trouble. Then I became constipated. One day a friend advised Fleischmann's Yeast. I started to eat it that day. In a month's time I was a new person. Every blemish had vanished from my skin. My eyes sparkled. My appetite was excellent. All as the result of Fleischmann's Yeast."

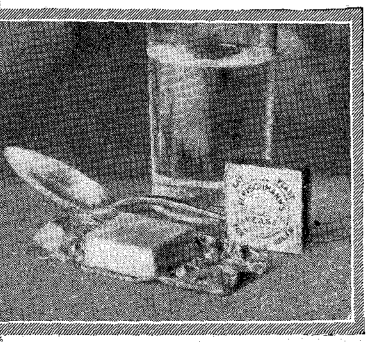
ETHEL PATRICK, Boston, Mass.



RIGHT

"AN ATHLETE and former physical director of the Cincinnati Gymnasium, during the war I served as director of an analine dye plant. When I returned to my old active work, I was not fit; I suffered from an acid stomach. Then I discovered Fleischmann's Yeast. I no longer suffer from acidity of the stomach . . . And I enthusiastically recommend Yeast to the men who come to me to be kept fit."

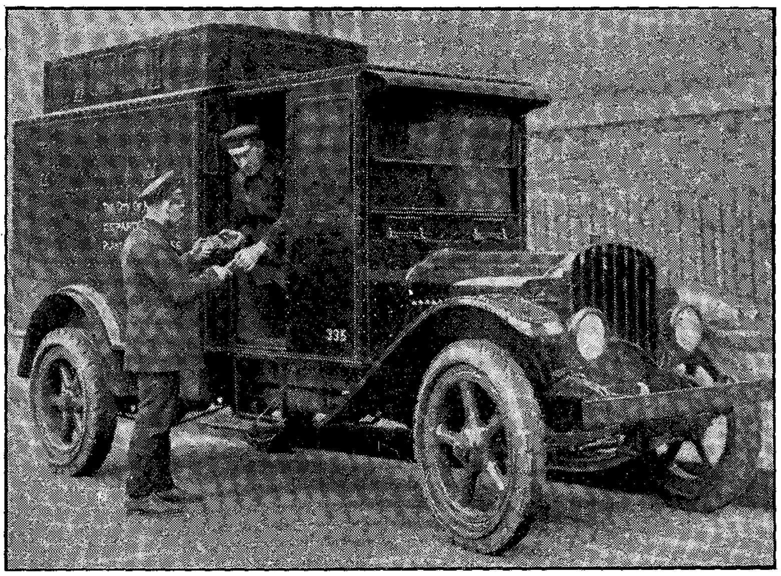
FRANK MILLS, Cincinnati, Ohio



THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation. You will find many delicious ways of eating Yeast: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—with a little salt or just plain, nibbled from the cake. Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals.

NEW YORK FROM AN ARMORED CAR

THE CROWD LOOKED SINISTER through the bullet-proof glass, and there was hardly a block on the journey that had not known its hold-ups. "That lean and hungry-looking man at the curb strongly resembled the super-bandit, Gerald Chapman," in the heated imagination of a newspaper man privileged to ride as a passenger in one of the citadel treasure cars that have become such an orthodox spectacle in the streets of our larger cities. Carrying a ship's pay-roll in leather-bound canvas sacks, the armored car was bound for Pier 42, North River, where it was scheduled to pick up some casual boxes of gold. As the warlike vehicle bumped its way across the down-town streets, "a tight clutch was maintained on a friendly handrail extending around the top." The journalist's fellow passengers in the interior of the traveling fortress—three young men who "looked as if they had stept out of 'What Price Glory?'" and each of whom is bonded, we are told, for the incredible sum of $5,010,000—did not trouble to peer through the bullet-proof glass. And yet, "only recently there was an armored car hold-up and getaway in Buffalo." And yonder crowd at the corner, "trying to assume a look of innocence," might possibly "be made up of first aids to the most distinguished member of the Chapman family." Indeed, the writer—Arthur Chapman, but evidently unrelated to the bandit—easily convinces himself that "there might be an attack at any time," and he begins to wonder whether bullet-proof glass really lives up to its name. At the outset of his narrative in the New York *Herald Tribune*, he remarks:


P. & A. photograph

WHEELED FORTRESS FOR CITY PAY-ROLLS

Types of bandit-proof cars are multiplying in New York, but they all bear a family resemblance to one another. The above type has been adopted by the municipality for the transportation of its numerous servants' wages.

New York from the inside of an armored car is different from the New York that is viewed from the casual taxi. Your companions are three husky young men in uniform, with automatic pistols worn in rather obtrusive style. Your driver is another husky young man, who, in addition to the automatic .45, is armed with a repeating shotgun loaded with buckshot or a Thompson machine-gun—a happily conceived instrument of destruction which is so light that it can be used either as a rifle or a pistol and can shed a spray of twenty-one bullets in a second.

Your view is something like the scene from a traveling penitentiary. You are in a bounding cage of shining steel, with portholes fore and aft and at the sides—portholes which open automatically when one of your kindly guards demonstrates how easy it is to shove the muzzle of one of those .45s into the position necessary to make it uncomfortable for any hostile *hombre* in the street.

As for those *hombres*—to borrow a favorite descriptive term from our popular Western magazines—they all assume possibilities of hostility as you view them through a narrow pane of bullet-proof glass. You have been assured that the glass is positively bullet proof, else you might not be looking through it. Everything about the car seems to be bullet proof. You wish you had secured a bullet-proof vest before engaging upon this brief ride through New York's playground of banditry.

The crowds on which you gaze through the bullet-proof glass and through the portholes which you inquisitively poke open with your finger may be of the home-loving sort, animated by no criminal impulses, but, from the interior of an armored car, they don't look it. That suburbanite hurrying to a ferry may not be a suburbanite at all, and yonder beggar, making his painful way along the street, may be a hold-up man in disguise. At any second he may tear off his "I Am Blind" sign and proceed to pump lead in the direction of the treasure car.

Not everybody can take a ride of this sort, for New York's armored cars, which have grown amazingly in number in recent years, are not in the passenger-carrying business. It was only by making it clear that journalistic ambitions would be thwarted and much good local color lost in case of a refusal that consent was granted for a ride in one of New York's traveling treasure vaults.

The ride was from the office of the armored car department of the United States Trucking Corporation, at 76 Beaver Street, to Pier 42, North River.

There was a brief introduction to a soldierly young man, and then a walk through the company's arsenal, "where a grim-looking sergeant was engaged in polishing guns." Concerning whom:

He was putting such loving care into his task that he scarcely looked at us as we passed through. The armored car was at the curb, and the door at the armed chauffeur's side was swung open. Three young men in uniform, with the ever-prevalent automatics at their sides, stood at salute. Then the door swung noiselessly shut, converting the interior into four solid walls of steel of the color and coldness of ice and with only the bullet-proof slits letting in the daylight.

The young men with the automatics became engrossed in a large book containing memoranda referring to millions. They might have been members of a department-store delivery force, figuring just where to leave the daily output of bargain groceries, baby cabs and dress goods, with the fewest stops.

How about poison gas? The inquisitive journalist put the question to one of his soldierly companions, and—

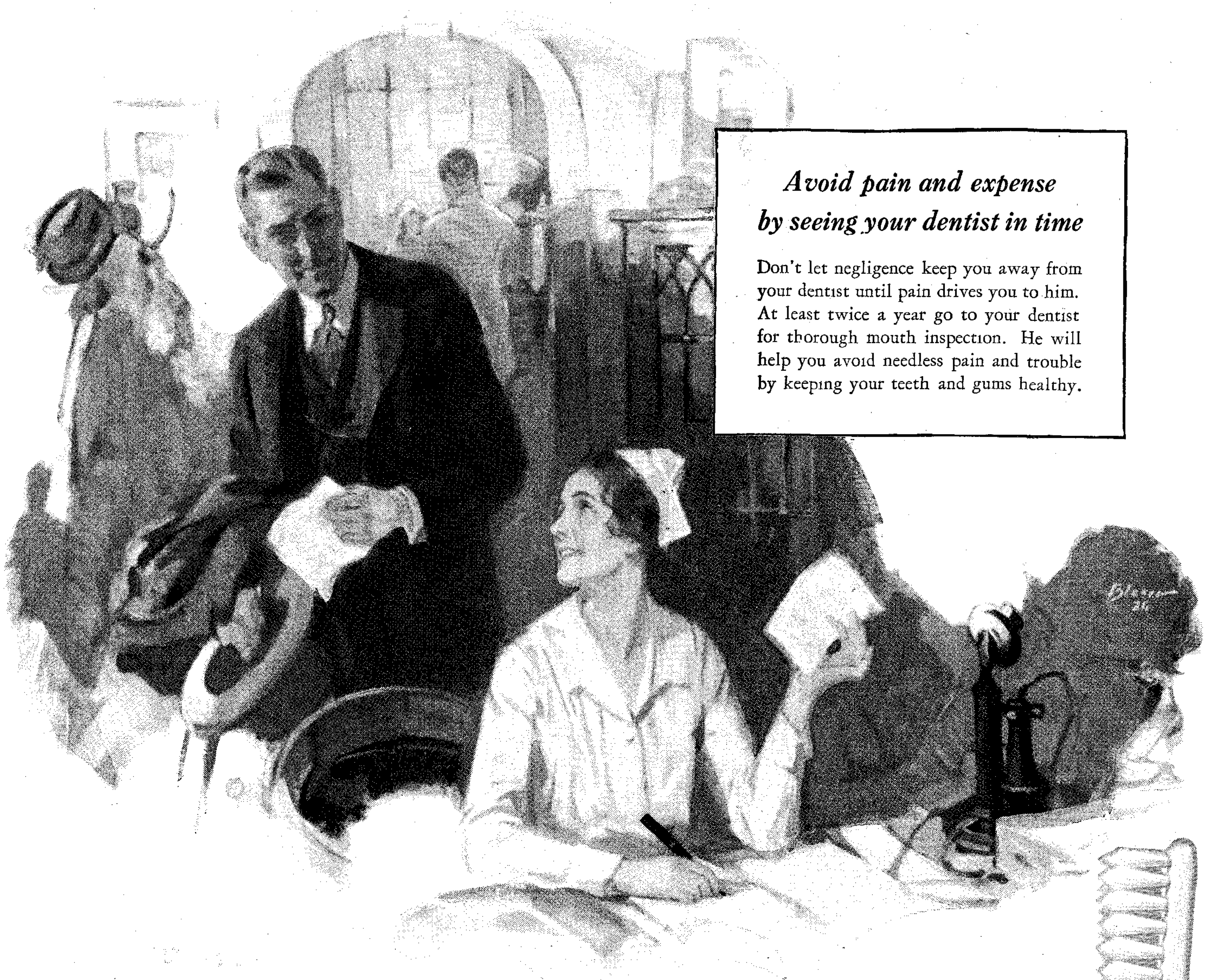
He explained that the ventilators were of a sort that were guaranteed to clear the car of gas fumes. But, of course, that was theoretical, as there never had been a gas attack and the ventilators hadn't been actually tried out. Suppose the theorist who devised these ventilators had been barking up the wrong tree? But the young men seemed more unconcerned than ever—an attitude which they maintained during the rest of the journey along West Street, among the trucks and docks where there were a thousand lurking places for bandits, super and otherwise.

The nonchalance of the young men with the uniforms and the automatics was completely justified. The car rolled into the dark maw of Pier 42 with no incident marring its progress and with no bandit-flung bullets marring its green paint. The three young men stept out and the door swung shut again. Without the protection of those automatics the car was not exactly a place of cheer for a faithful observer of the Sullivan law. After a considerable wait one of the young men returned, with a request that the door be opened. He courteously explained that there would be more delay. Would the passenger prefer to hop off here or wait and go on up-town, where more stops were scheduled? The passenger preferred to hop off and the car was left purring contentedly in the darkness of the pier, waiting for the arrival of those boxes of gold.

Such trips make up the routine of close to 150 men, who comprise the working and shooting force of the United States Trucking Company's armored car department. They are moving a large share of the wealth of the world—and moving it without incident. There never has been a hold-up of an armored car in New York. Not even the most optimistic is prophesying that there never will be, as armored cars have been held up in other cities.

The armored car of to-day is the outgrowth of the old Wells-Fargo treasure box. Only, instead of one stage coach guard, grimly sitting beside the driver with a sawed-off shotgun between

(*Continued on page 57*)



Avoid pain and expense by seeing your dentist in time

Don't let negligence keep you away from your dentist until pain drives you to him. At least twice a year go to your dentist for thorough mouth inspection. He will help you avoid needless pain and trouble by keeping your teeth and gums healthy.

Pyorrhea seizes 4 out of 5

Remember that four out of five who pass the age of forty, and thousands even younger, contract pyorrhea through carelessness. These are dental statistics.

That's the black side of the picture. The bright side is that you can be the lucky one out of five if you will. Just exercise ordinary precaution. Let your dentist inspect your mouth at least twice a year and brush teeth and gums twice a day with Forhan's.

Pyorrhea creeps upon you like a thief in the night. First you have tender bleeding gums. Then the gums recede and the teeth loosen in their sockets. Poison seeps through the system, often bringing on neuritis, rheumatism and worse.

If you have pyorrhea see your dentist for treatment and start using Forhan's. If you still are free from this scourge, brush your teeth and gums regularly with Forhan's as a wise precaution.

If used regularly and in time Forhan's checks or prevents pyorrhea. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid which dentists use in their treatment of this infection.

Forhan's firms the gums and keeps them pink and healthy. It gives the teeth a thorough cleansing and so wards off decay. This pleasant tasting dentifrice is ideal for the entire family. To be on the safe side, you should begin using Forhan's at once. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
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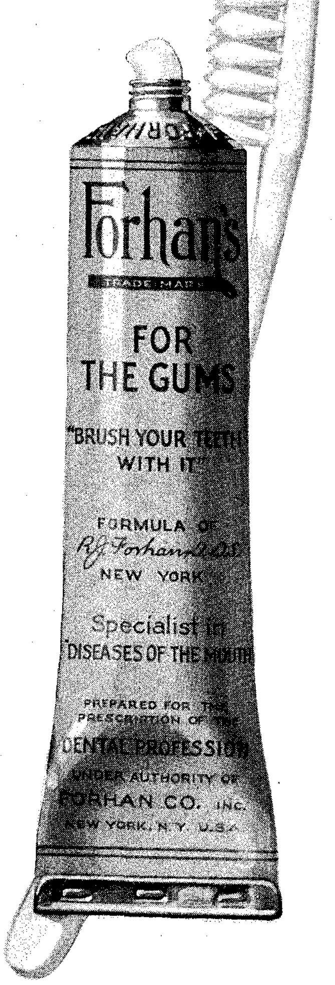
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FOR THE GUMS
"BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT"
FORMULA OF R.J. Forhan D.D.S.
NEW YORK
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
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MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*

WHEN ◆ BETTER ◆ AUTOMOBILES ◆ AR

◆ Buick ◆
shares its price with many motor cars • • •
– but its Value with none

Because of the great number of Buicks bought each year, and because every dollar of the savings of great volume goes back into Buick value, Buick's moderate price buys *quality*.

Buick *can, and does* build its cars the way all motor car engineers would like to build theirs, if their volume or selling price permitted.

Only on the most expensive cars will you find chassis elements in any way comparable in cost and quality to Buick's Torque Tube Drive; "Triple Sealed," Valve-in-Head Engine; Full Pressure Engine Lubrication; "Sealed Chassis"; Controllable Beam Headlights and *Mechanical* 4-Wheel-Brakes.

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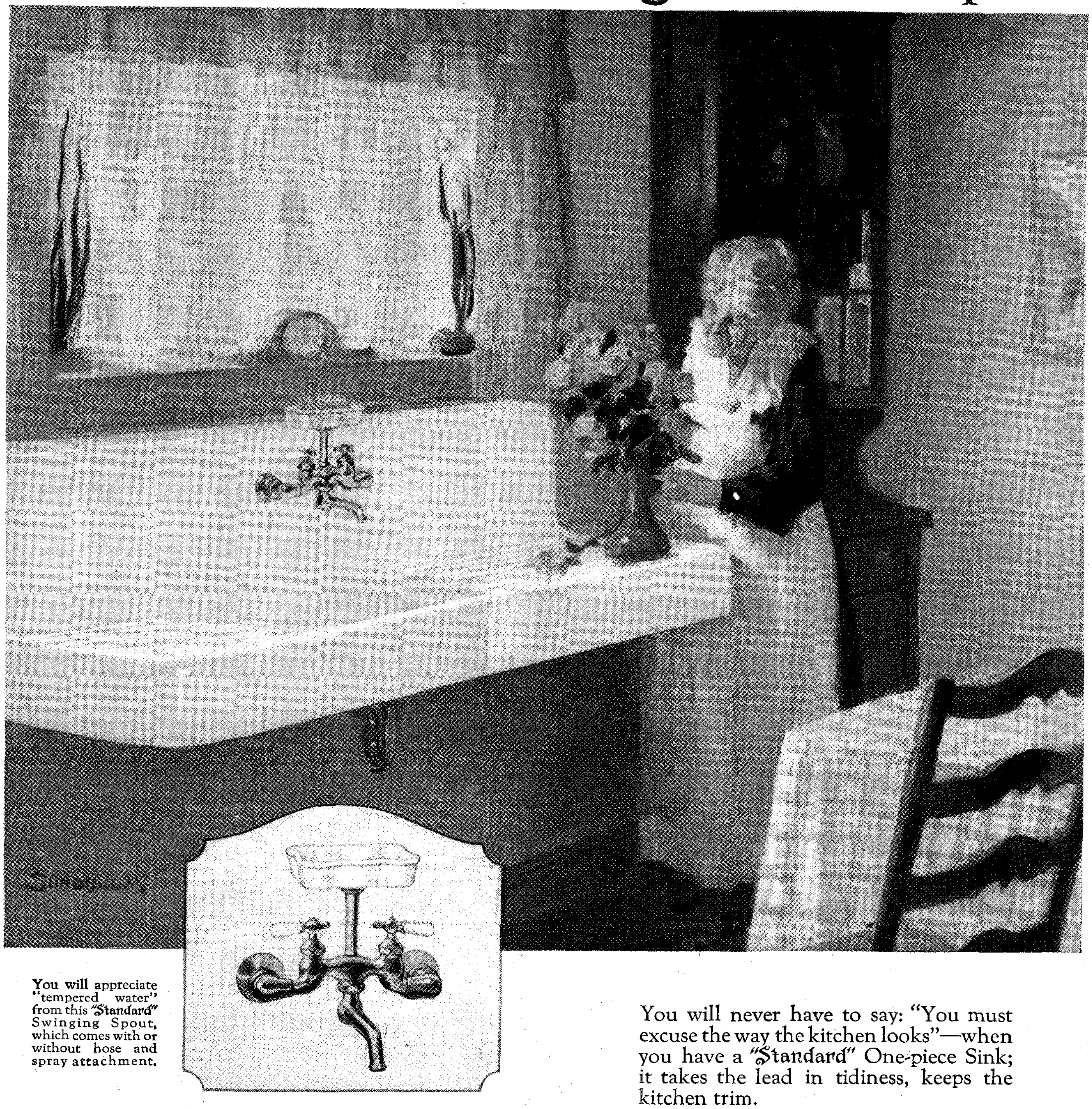
the Better BUICK

**For eight consecutive years Buick has led, in volume of sales, all members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.*

VALVE-IN-HEAD
Buick
MOTOR CARS

BUILT - BUICK · WILL · BUILD · THEM

Does your sink set a good example?



You will appreciate "tempered water" from this "Standard" Swinging Spout, which comes with or without hose and spray attachment.

"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES

The Plumber Protects the Health of the Nation

FAUCETS and other fittings — much depends upon them for satisfactory service. This is doubly assured when both fittings and fixtures are "Standard".

HOME BOOK — "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home", helps you plan bathroom, sink and laundry facilities wisely. Write for a copy.

You will never have to say: "You must excuse the way the kitchen looks"—when you have a "Standard" One-piece Sink; it takes the lead in tidiness, keeps the kitchen trim.

It brings a bright and wholesome atmosphere. Yes, and more — it saves time, energy, footsteps. That is what a sink *should* do, kitchen planners say. Does your sink stand that test? Only *if it* gives you all of these:

1. Right height—"yard stick high" is the comfort line.
2. Drainboard and working space a-plenty.
3. One-piece whiteness for health and labor-saving.
4. Faucet-spout that swings where needed.
5. "Tempered" water, or hot or cold, from one spout.
6. Easy cleaning without a joint to hide dirt.
7. Ample width for dishes and pans.
8. Constant drainage — no water standing.
9. Splash-up back to prevent soiling of the wall.

"Standard" Sinks are made that way — to lighten women's work. No delay or inconvenience to get one. Your Plumber should be able to install a "Standard" Sink in a day, if water supply and drain connections need no material change.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

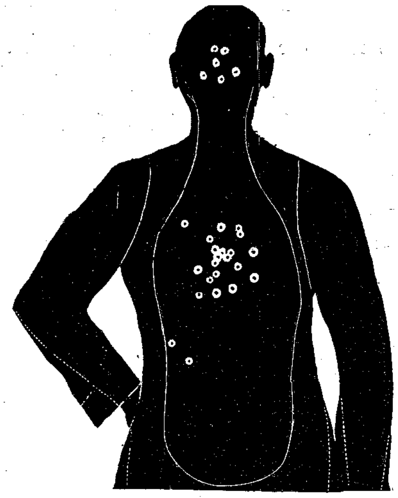
(*Continued from page 52*)

his knees, there are three guards to-day, and the stage driver has been replaced by the chauffeur.

"More precautions must be taken in transporting money to-day than in early days," said W. R. Huntington, manager of the armored car department. "It must be remembered that we have a different type of criminal to deal with. The Jesse James gang, for instance, never killed a treasure guard except as a last resort. The same is true of the bandits who held up stages in the old West. But to-day the bandit shoots first and gets the treasure afterward."

Mr. Huntington spoke from personal knowledge, for he was in the railway express business in the West in former years.

"The present-day armored car for the transportation of money and securities may be called the outgrowth of necessity," he continued. "The New York banks, prior to 1922, were taking care of the transportation of their own money. The Adams Express Company in that year put an armored car into service. The idea proved popular, and now we are operating fifty-one cars. When the Adams Express Company liquidated its affairs, on consolidation with the American Railway Express, the armored car business was carried on under the Adams name. Last October the business was purchased by the United States Trucking Corporation. Banks and other financial institutions have found it profitable to hire their transportation work done. They were facing considerable expense under the old system, as well as risk, for there must always be cars held in reserve for emergency. We assume all risks, from the minute we give a receipt for any treasure that has passed into our hands until the delivery is made."



IF THIS WERE A BANDIT!

The commands: "Head—fire!" and "Body—fire!" leave a silhouette target looking like this when the guards of the armored cars practise marksmanship.

Millions of dollars in cash and securities are handled daily, we are told, by the chauffeurs who check in and out of the institution. Of historic interest was this incident of the service:

The superintendent of the government Secret Service had charge of the biggest day's work in armored car history, or in the history of the world, when on September 22, 1924, four billions of dollars in cash and bullion were moved from the Federal Reserve bank vaults in the Equitable Building to the bank's new building at 44 Maiden Lane. This meant transporting some 700 tons in gold and silver alone and required forty-five armored cars. Each treasure car was preceded by a pilot car and followed by a trailer. A cordon of 150 policemen was thrown about the district bounded by Broadway, Wall, John and William streets, and a strict deadline was established until the last of the treasure had been moved. Riflemen were stationed on the roofs of surrounding buildings and government secret service men were scattered everywhere in the district.

The daily movement of money from the New York banks will average between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. During the holidays this amount is doubled.

Every precaution is taken against an "inside job" on the part of any dishonest person or persons who may find employment in the armored car service. In the first place, the personal requirements are of the strictest sort. No man is taken into the service unless he brings complete proof of his moral as well as physical fitness. In the next place, he finds that he is "working blind" from day to day. As each man reports for duty he finds his tag hanging from a nail on a board on which are the tags of the other employees. Each day he works with a different crew. Nor does the chauffeur know his destination until he is ready to make the start. A guard or chauffeur may be covering the down-town district of New York one day and be up in Westchester or the Bronx or over in Newark the next day. This "rescrambling" of crews prevents possible conspiracy.

As the crew leaves, each man is handed his revolver from the arsenal, and the chauffeur is given his machine-gun or repeating shotgun. The chauffeur is kept entirely separate from the others of the crew. He can step from his seat to the street, but he can not get in the car with the guards.

When delivery of treasure is to be made, the guards group themselves to such advantage that the men who are carrying the valuables are always protected by a marksman. If delivery is to be made at a strange place, one of the guard goes ahead and investigates before the treasure carriers enter any corridor or hallway.

Every man in the armored car service is a crack shot. Furthermore, he is required to keep up his marksmanship by regular practise. Every week the men visit an armory and go through the most rigid target practise. A regulation silhouette target, with the figure of a man in black against a white background, is used. The word is given:

"Head—fire!"

At this command the guard empties his pistol at the head of the target, at ten paces.

Again the word is given:

"Body—fire!"

This time the shots take effect in the body. It is seldom that a shot goes outside the black figure of the man, and the general average of marksmanship is very high—which is not surprizing when it is considered that most of the men in the armored car service are war veterans. There are men from the Army and the Marines, and there are others from the British Army. One man was a General in charge of the tanks in the Russian Army. Several others were officers in their respective armies.

In the marksmanship tests the men are required to fire from the hip—a difficult form of shooting which was supposed to have died out with the passing of "Wild Bill" Hickok and other two-gun men of the West. It is figured that, in case of a hold-up, there is no reason for wasting time in bringing the pistol to the ordinary position adopted by marksmen, at a level with the eye. And, if the guard has to shoot to kill, he shoots through the holster. In the shooting practise the time element is figured. It is not enough that a man must plant most of his bullets in the head or body of the figure which constitutes the target. He must empty his pistol within a given number of seconds, else his record goes down as "not so good."

Each guard and chauffeur in the armored car service is bonded for $5,010,000. This means that a crew on an armored car is bonded for a total of $20,040,000, which would guarantee indemnity sufficient to cover the heaviest loss.

The cars are specially built, with speed and "pick-up" sufficient to make them flexible in New York's traffic and yet heavy enough to withstand collision.

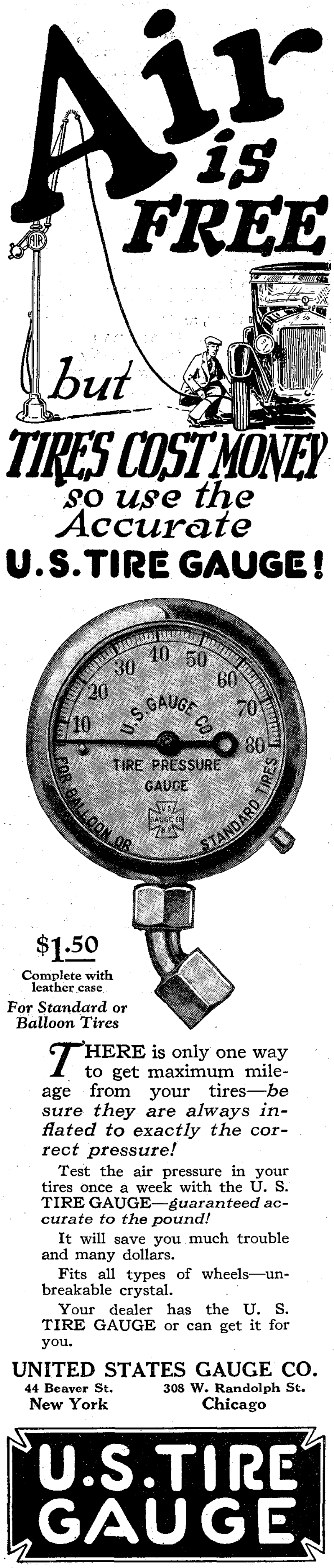
Their first appearance in the midst of the traffic in New York's most congested areas attracted startled attention. Coming on top of the much-discust crime wave that followed on the heels of the war, the armored car seemed to be a tacit acknowledgment on the part of society that it could no longer rely on the peaceful old bluecoat system for the protection of portable wealth. By and by, as their number increased with the growing record of hold-ups, the spectacle of the bullet-proof treasure cars and their bristling crews became a regular feature of city life, and it was realized that they represented a changed era, a new adjustment between society and the lawbreaker, traceable partly to the introduction of the automobile and partly to other causes.

And consider the vigilance with which those warlike vehicles are shepherded:

Through an intricate checking system at the main office, each car is kept track of every minute during the day. If a car does not arrive at its destination on scheduled time, inquiry is at once started and a reserve force rushed to the spot where the car should be. Banks and other institutions are required to have their funds or securities ready for delivery on the minute, as nothing is permitted to interfere with the armored car schedules.

Promptness in delivery is necessary, on the part of the crews, as a delay of a few minutes may mean a heavy monetary loss. For instance, if a new issue of securities is to be put on the market, it must be delivered to syndicates and other agencies handling it on the day of scheduled delivery, before the closing of the Stock Exchange. Delivery five minutes after the closing of the exchange might mean financial entanglements, owing to the rise or decline of the market.

Such a complicated system of delivery of money and valuables is a far cry from the old Wells-Fargo strong-box, with its load of unminted gold from a Western mining camp. But, according to the men at the head of the armored car business, it is the natural outgrowth of the tremendous influx of wealth which has made New York the leading financial center since the World War.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THERE is only one way to get maximum mileage from your tires—*be sure they are always inflated to exactly the correct pressure!*

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It will save you much trouble and many dollars.

Fits all types of wheels—unbreakable crystal.

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U.S.TIRE GAUGE

CHUMMING WITH A MANCHURIAN ROBIN HOOD

AT first glance he looked "like any typical elderly, well-to-do Manchurian farmer who had laid by a small fortune for his children, by hard labor in his fields." Could such a harmless-looking person be in truth one of the dreaded *hunhuz*, the "red-beards," whose depredations made them a terror to the rich lumbermen and contractors who had benefited by the opening of the Chinese Eastern Railway? The narrator of this experience is P. V. Shkurkin, described in an editorial note in *The Living Age*, which prints his article, as "a competent Russian ethnologist." He explains:

> I was accidentally detained about this time for several days at the little station of Silinghe, where I became acquainted with an amiable Russian contractor named Mr. M——. When he learned that I was interested in ethnography and was exceedingly curious to learn more about the *hunhuz*, he made this suggestion:
>
> "If you wish, you shall meet a Chinaman who was the head of one of their bands for many years. He is now too old for that kind of life, but his word is still law to every *hunhuz* for hundreds of miles around. He lives near here and frequently visits me. An accident made us friends. The Chinese fear him too much to punish him for his former exploits, and our own officials never think of troubling him. If they should ever conceive the unlucky idea of doing so, our concessions, settlements, stations, and the railway itself, would suffer the consequences. If you say so, I'll invite Fa-Fu to call this very evening."
>
> "What? Fa-Fu? You mean Fa-Fu the *hunhuz* leader they talk about so much?"
>
> "Yes, he is the man."
>
> Naturally, I urged my friend, with whom I was to dine, to send for the old robber immediately.
>
> A couple of hours later, when I entered my host's dining-room, I saw, seated in Mr. M——'s family circle, a rather ordinary-looking old Chinaman in a shabby silk gown. He was of uncertain age—anywhere between fifty and sixty-five—tall, pock-marked, gaunt, with sparse gray hair. At first glance he looked like any typical elderly well-to-do Manchurian farmer who had laid by a small fortune for his children, by hard labor in his fields. But the man no sooner lifted his eyes to my face than I could see that he was an unusual personality. Those eyes were quite extraordinary; they fairly pierced me, and at times flashed like those of a young man betraying the wild temper lurking beneath his ordinary composure.
>
> Altho the old man spoke Russian fairly well, he was quite reserved until he learned that I could speak Chinese. Then he lighted up at once, paid me a string of compliments as prescribed by the best Chinese etiquette, and, when I told him how interested I was in the life of the *hunhuz*, offered to take me to the headquarters of the nearest band. I thanked him with some hesitation, for it seemed hardly proper for a Russian Army officer to make such an expedition alone. But Mr. M—— dissipated any doubts I felt on that score by promptly volunteering to go with us.
>
> We set forth early the next morning, and were soon buried in the deep forest of the taiga. The timber was so dense and dark that even the birds and insects that sang and chirped around us when we first entered it soon disappeared. A weird, oppressive silence made the forest seem like the temple of an unknown god, and I was conscious of a vague, undefinable timidity that I had not felt since childhood. Even the horses advanced cautiously along the narrow trail, which speedily dwindled to a scarcely observable trace, and finally disappeared entirely.
>
> After we had proceeded thus for some distance, our native guide turned his head and asked us not to follow in his horse's footsteps, but to ride scattered, in a dispersed formation. I had heard before that this was a precaution that the *hunhuz* always take to hide the whereabouts of their camps. History tells us that the Tatars had the same custom centuries ago when they invaded Russia.

At the end of about half an hour they again struck a hardly perceptible trail, which "widened as it received tributary paths and brought us abruptly to a break in the forest near a small stream, on the other bank of which was a clearing." As we read on:

> A low log *fanza* stood in the middle of the cleared ground, in front of which a few Chinamen were patroling as if on sentry duty. Evidently they expected us, for one of them came forward to greet us as soon as we emerged from the timber. He invited us to dismount and enter the building.
>
> A tall middle-aged Chinaman standing at the door courteously seconded this invitation. Some fifty men were gathered inside, who stood up in respectful attitudes when we appeared.
>
> The low, smoke-blackened interior looked exactly like that of any hunter's cabin in that part of China, except that it was more spacious. There was no ceiling. A broad bench covered with straw matting ran around the walls. Food was being cooked in two big kettles, at a fireplace whose flues ran clear around the room, under the benches. Evidently these flues did not draw well, for great clusters of soot were hanging from the rafters and everything was velvety black except the brightly polished guns hanging in one corner.
>
> On the left-hand wall, the hallowed spot of every Chinese house, was a nearly life-size image of Huan-Di, the god of war, painted in bright colors on a large sheet of paper. Before it stood a table with two red candles in leaden candlesticks, and a flat bronze urn beautifully fashioned, and filled with ashes in which sticks of incense were burning; their glowing ends made bright spots in the general gloom, and the atmosphere was pungent with their smoke. Near by stood the square "table of the eight spirits," which to-day, however, was laid for only four guests.
>
> The tall Chinaman who had met us at the door proved to be the leader of the band. He cordially invited Mr. M—— and myself to seat ourselves at the table, and then introduced us to his second in command, who occupied the fourth seat. The usual Chinese banquet followed, and I need not describe it in detail. What interested me chiefly was what the leader told us of the life of himself and his men while we were eating.
>
> The *hunhuz* form something in the nature of a military brotherhood. Every member owes absolute obedience, not only to his immediate leader, but also to the

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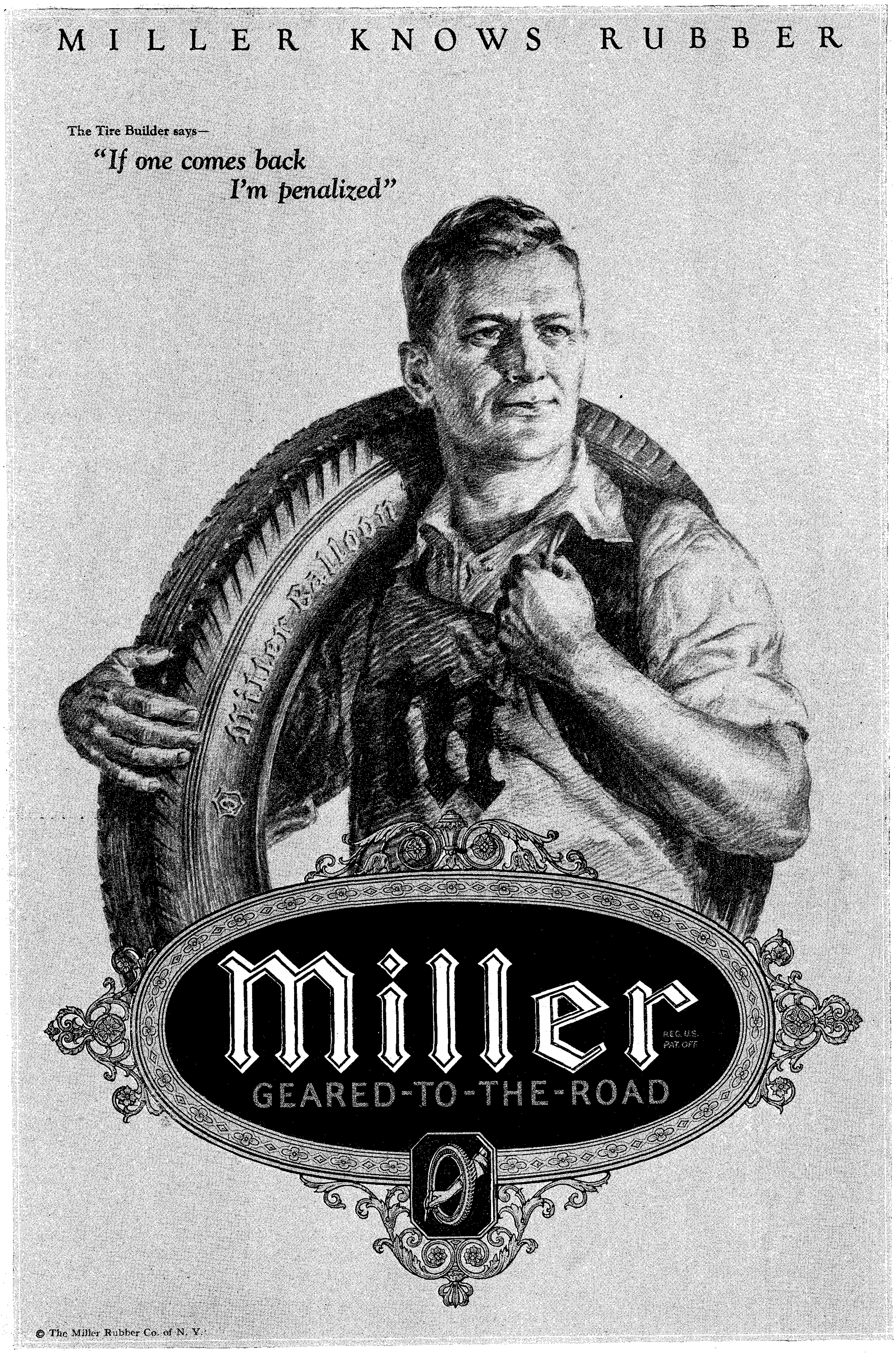

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MILLER KNOWS RUBBER

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

general chief, who does not live with the bands. Every brother—for thus they call themselves—is in duty bound to defend any comrade in peril, even at the risk of his life. Breaches of discipline are exceedingly rare, and are punishable by death. Women are never admitted to a camp. Only a small quantity of liquor is kept, for use on exceptional occasions Any comrade who betrays the way to a camp to an outsider is punished by death.

Since the organization of these "independent braves" dates back a thousand years or more, "the customs and rules of the numerous bands scattered over the country are nearly identical." All of those in the same district "owe obedience to a single chief, or *da-yeh*, who usually lives in a large town and often pursues a peaceful occupation to give him the appearance of respectability." Of this chief we learn:

He is generally an esteemed and influential citizen, and no one suspects that Mr. Wong, or Mr. Chang, is really the dreaded chief of a score or more of redoubtable robber bands whose operations cover several hundred miles of territory around. This peculiarity of their organization explains why the Red-Beards are always so well informed regarding the business, the incomes, the individual transactions, of the rich men of the vicinity, and know well beforehand any move the authorities may make against themselves. Most of the rank and file of the *hunhuz* do not know their *da-yeh* personally. They never see him, and are ignorant even of his name, which is a secret communicated only to the band leaders and their most trusted followers. According to common report, not a single case is known where a *hunhuz* has betrayed his *da-yeh*.

On our way back home Mr. M——, calling my attention to the perfectly matched gray horses we were riding, said:—

"Let me tell you about these horses and Fa-Fu. Some time after I settled here and became acquainted with Fa-Fu, we were talking together after dinner when he suddenly said to me in his Chinese-Russian jargon:—

"'Now, *Capitana*, I want you put much gold top table. Open window wide, two, three suns. Fear no. One kopeck lost no.'

"'Why should I do that?' I asked, imagining that the hot Chinese spirits he had been drinking had gone to his head.

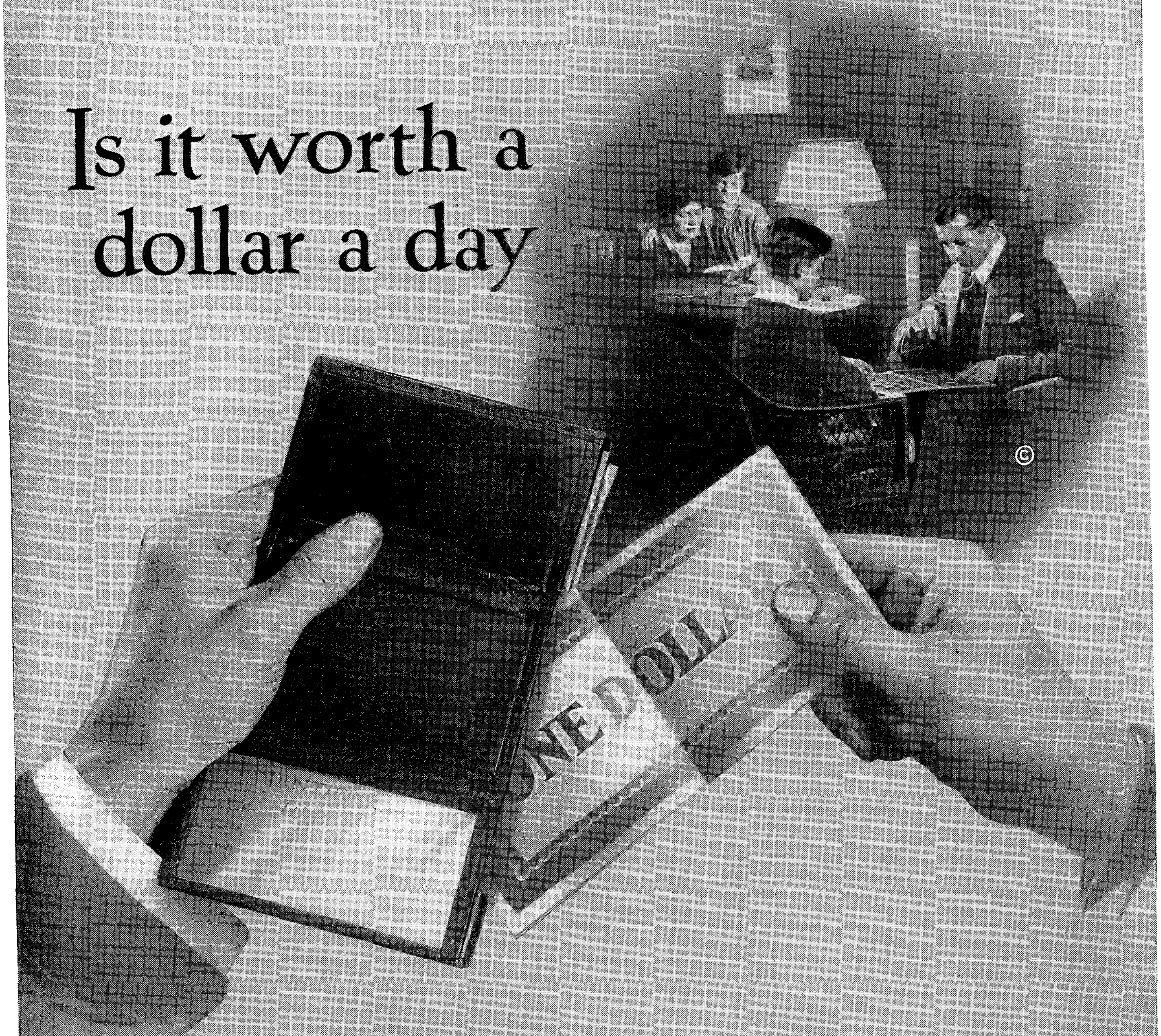
"'Because you now my brother.'

"Soon after that my stable boy rushed in one morning, with consternation on his face, to tell me that these two beautiful grays had been stolen. I was greatly put out, naturally, and sent men at once in every direction to search for them, but in vain. The horses had vanished. After pondering the matter, I came to the conclusion that it was *hunhuz* handiwork. So, the next time I met Fa-Fu, I said to him: 'Didn't you tell me that nothing would be stolen from me? Now your *hunhuz* have run off with my best horses.'

"I might as well have touched Fa-Fu with a red-hot iron.

"'My *hunhuz?* Never! Never! It's

Is it worth a dollar a day



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"Make Education Safe!" That is the slogan today of parents and educators throughout America. School authorities in the larger cities, smaller towns and rural districts are taking action, protecting children from traffic accidents by enclosing school grounds with Cyclone Fence. It's the only safe way. Shut the playgrounds off from the traffic-crowded streets!

Cyclone Fence keeps out vagrants and vandals after school hours and during vacation periods. Protects school property.

Cyclone "Galv-After" Chain Link Fence is now made entirely of Copper-Bearing Steel, noted for its great resistance to corrosion. It's the only All-Copper-Bearing Steel Fence, the fence of maximum endurance. Cyclone Wrought Iron Fence is also suitable for school purposes.

The Cyclone Fence Company will plan and erect the fence and assume entire responsibility for the completed installation. It's your duty to help make education safe. Ask your school authorities to enclose the schools in your community with Cyclone Fence.

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Cyclone Fence installations for schools and playgrounds include the following:

Greater New York	200
Cleveland	30
Detroit	65
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CYCLONE COPPER-BEARING STEEL ENDURES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

you Russians. No my *hunhuz* dare take one thing from you.'

"He left me greatly disturbed. His perfect confidence made me doubt my suspicions. I continued my search, but no trace of the horses was found, and finally I made up my mind that I should never see them again. In the evening, however, Fa-Fu came into my office gloomy and excited, without troubling himself to be announced—something he would not do under ordinary circumstances. He told me bruskly that my horses had been found and that I was to leave the stable open at night and have a feed of oats and hay in the manger. But I was not to keep watch. He then left me before I could catch my breath to answer him. I did as I was bidden."

They all sat up in the house until late at night, but everything was still and silent. However—

"Early the next morning the stable boy rushed in again in wild excitement, shouting that the horses were back. And so they were—rather emaciated, to be sure, but otherwise all right. No sooner had I left the stable than I ran into Fa-Fu. He was tense with excitement, and his eyes gleamed like burning coals.

"'Have a gun?' he asked me without preliminaries.

"'Why, yes; you've seen it yourself.'

"'Take your gun and come.'

"'Wait,' I said. 'Fa-Fu, tell me first what is the matter.'

"'Come. Tell on the way.'

"I shrugged my shoulders, got my gun, and we started out. He walked so rapidly that I could hardly keep pace with him.

"'Will you tell me what it is all about?' I asked.

"He then explained to me that I was right: two young recruits in one of the *hunhuz* bands had stolen my horses without consulting their superiors and had hidden them in the woods. The luckless fellows had not taken the trouble to find out that Fa-Fu was my personal friend.

"'Hurry up,' Fa-Fu concluded. 'They wait behind hill. They wait for us to shoot them.'

"I was utterly nonplused. Anything but that! I began to ask him to drop the whole matter, saying I was quite satisfied with having recovered my horses.

"Just beyond the summit, two *hunhuz* boys, unbound and without a guard, sat a few paces distant from each other, hugging their knees. The moment they saw us they jumped up and stood erect, evidently thinking their last hour had struck. Fa-Fu said something to them in a thunderous voice. They stared at him in blank amazement, as if not crediting their ears. He repeated the same words over again, whereupon they knelt before us, bowed to the ground to him and to me several times, repeating '*Da-yeh! Da-yeh!*' and jumping up quickly vanished in the woods.

"Turning to me, Fa-Fu said:

"'No be angry; my great fault,' and posted off in the same direction as the culprits.

"For some time after that I worried over what might have happened to the two lads, but Chinese acquaintances told me later than Fa-Fu had not punished them, saying that he had promised me to pardon them."

FLINT

MOTOR CAR CHARACTER

A statement *by* R. H. Mulch

Vice-President and General Manager of Flint Motor Company

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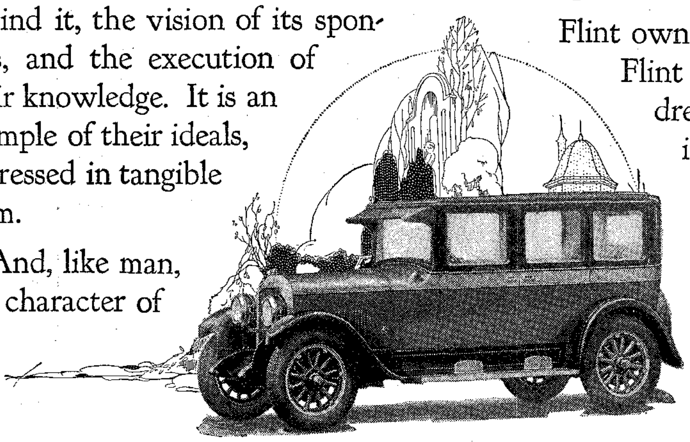

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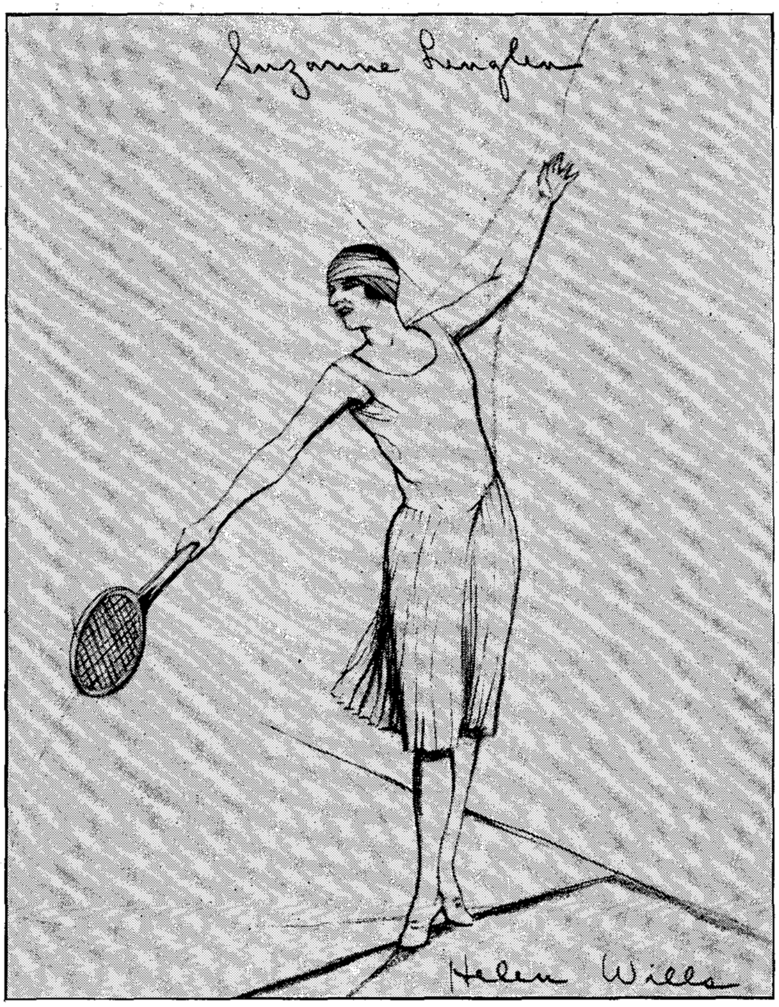
SPORTS • AND • ATHLETICS

SKETCHES FROM HELEN; A NOVEL FROM SUZANNE

A LIVELY DUEL OF PENCIL AND TYPEWRITER might be arranged between the fair tennis rivals, it would seem, if they desired to adopt those weapons in lieu of the racquets with which they are so proficient. Already Mademoiselle Lenglen has figured as the author of a palpitating romance; and now we are permitted to see some of Miss Wills's vivid sketches of her famous antagonist, and of other participants in the Riviera tournaments during the winter. Meanwhile the chances of another struggle at the net between the French woman champion and her American challenger are a subject of eager speculation in every civilized country, for the rivalry between those two has focused the world's attention far more decisively than even the picturesque tournament a few years ago between M. Georges Carpentier and our Mr. Dempsey. A dispatch from Rome, where Helen has been playing excellent tennis and winning golden eulogies from the critics quoted her as announcing that she would remain abroad for the French championships and for Wimbledon, and would then return home for the American championships, after which she would complete her course at the University of California. This program, she agreed, made it improbable that she would invade the Riviera again next winter. According to a recent United Press dispatch:



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HELEN WILLS'S FIRST PUBLISHED SKETCH

A swift impression of her rival in action, doing full justice to Suzanne's grace and dexterity, not to mention her theatric effectiveness.

> Rome newspapers lavishly praised Helen on her last day in the capital.
>
> "She is an example beyond words of the wonderful womanhood that uses sports to enhance its womanly charm instead of to affect an artificial masculinity," according to one writer.
>
> "Tennis for Miss Wills is but a game," writes another. "She is occupied with the same enthusiasm for her studies. Helen represents the maximum attainment in sport and still remains a woman."

Helen herself is quoted as saying:

> "Our stay here has been short, and I am sorry, as I am taking an art course and would like to remain to study the things I saw in St. Peter's, the Colosseum, the Forum, and on Palatine Hill."

Miss Wills's interest in her art studies is emphasized by the New York *World* in presenting a group of her sketches. Concerning which we are told:

> Dispatches from the Riviera since Helen Wills, women's tennis champion of the United States, has been there have told of her devotion to her sketching, a devotion that has rivaled her devotion to the game on which her fame is based.
>
> Beside the courts, while waiting for the call of the matches in which she is to take part, her pencil has been busy with studies of her antagonists and of the great who have gathered to see her play. From the balconies of her hotels she has sketched the beautiful panoramas of the Mediterranean shore. Along the promenades she has set down bits of the life that makes "the season" there unique.
>
> All this has been duly made known to newspaper readers the world over, but sketches from her pencil have never been published—until to-day, when *The World* presents examples of her work.
>
> The quality of these sketches by Miss Wills will surprize most people. They are exceptionally good, not from the element of contrast that springs from the fact of her distinction in another and wholly unrelated line, but good in themselves.
>
> In the sketches of Mademoiselle Lenglen, especially, there is a feeling for strength and line that is marked. Behind the grace of posture and of movement the muscles are vividly present. The likeness, too, is striking, altho the sketches were not intended to be portraits.

Discussing, in the same journal, the chances of a Lenglen-Wills encounter at Wimbledon, Vincent Richards remarks that there, on the English grass courts, Helen's "severe driving game" would be slowed up. Of Suzanne's present attitude he writes:

> The match with Miss Wills undoubtedly shook the French champion's confidence in herself. I understand she told friends before the match she would win easily. She is the type to be disappointed and humiliated by her failure to carry out her prediction, because with Suzanne it is not a matter of winning tennis matches but winning them decisively.
>
> She is also a keen enough observer of the game to know that Miss Wills has improved wonderfully, even in the short time since the Wills-Lenglen match. The American girl has won her matches in most convincing fashion and demonstrated that even when she held a lot in reserve she could defeat the best players in Europe with the loss of but few games. On several occasions when she was momentarily in danger she opened up and played unbeatable tennis.
>
> Miss Wills has benefited much by the constant play in the Riviera tournaments and has had an opportunity in actual competition to try out new strokes, to study conditions, and generally play herself into tip-top condition. The match with

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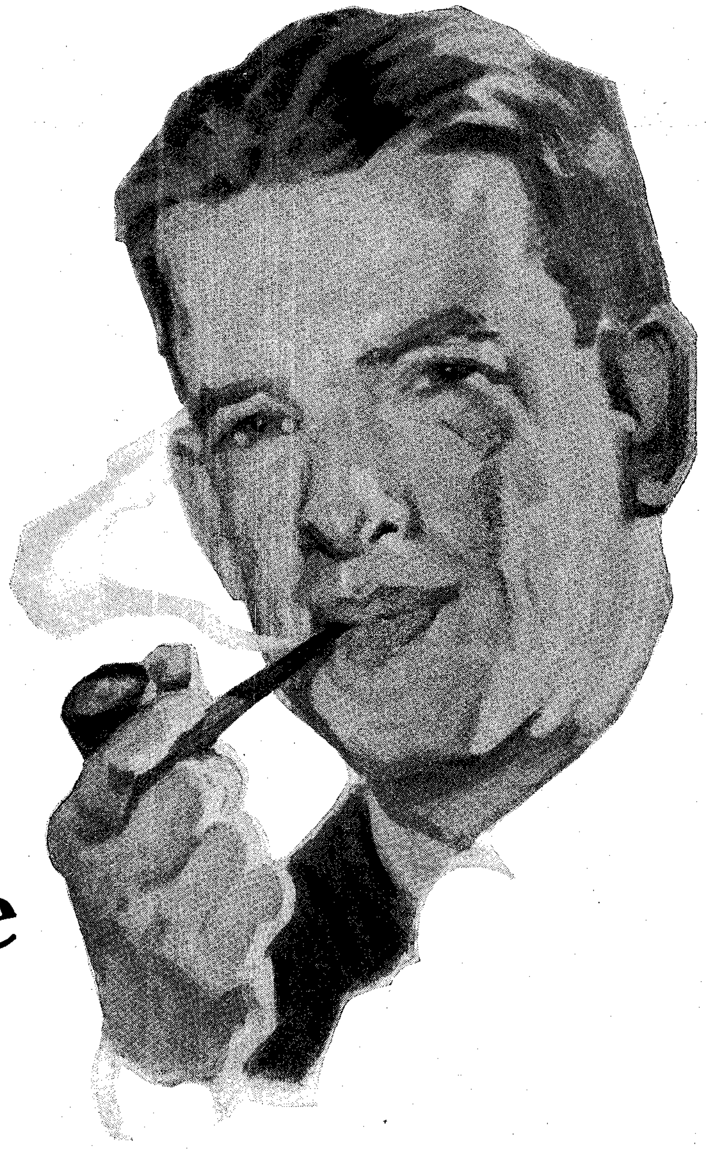
P. A. speaks your smoke language



YOU and your jimmy-pipe and Prince Albert will hit it off together like the three musketeers. Pals from the first puff! Because, P. A. speaks your language. It knows your tongue and refuses to mistreat it. Not a tongue-bite or a throat-parch in a ton. The Prince Albert process fixes that!

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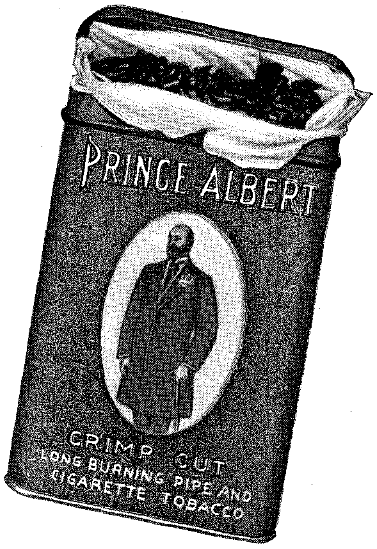
Park any doubts just outside the nearest store that hands out the familiar red tins. Tell the man you want a tidy red tin of P. A. (That means jimmy-pipe joy in *any* language!) Then you're all set to clip Coupons of Content . . . from now on!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



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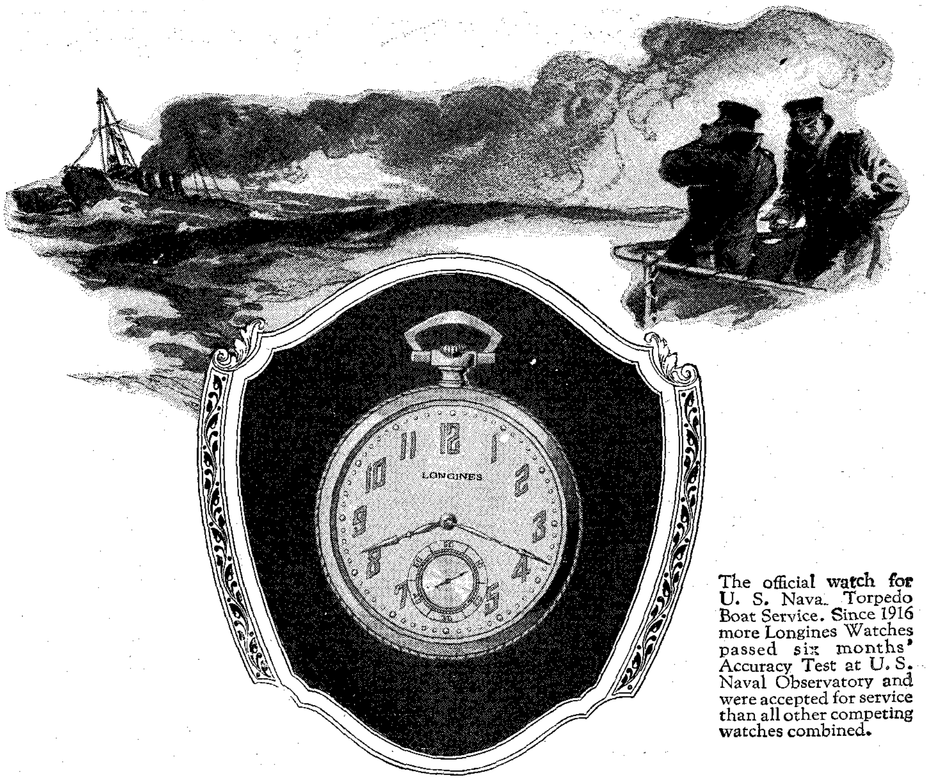

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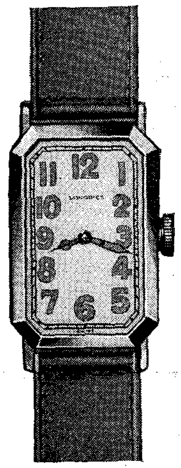

Certain jewelers have built up wonderful reputations because of the goods they sell. They choose merchandise as carefully as they choose men for their most responsible positions. Almost always these are the finest stores—usually the leading jewelry stores. Such jewelers feature Longines Watches. They know that Longines have made the greatest records for accuracy in competition with the world's best watches—not just in one country or in makers' tests—but in world-famous observatories all over the world with government officials in full charge of the tests. You can rely on the judgment of these jewelers. You may buy a Longines knowing that the store which sells it to you is placing in your hands the most accurate watch—and their own reputation. You can buy a Longines for $35 or $1000. Write for a booklet showing the many beautiful models.

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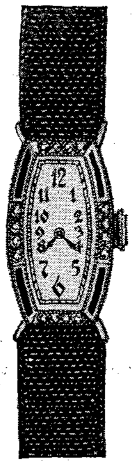
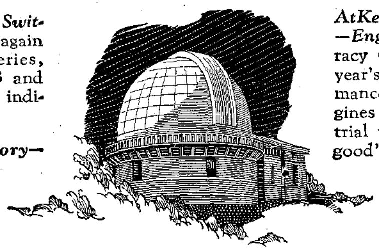
Also received seven grand prizes at International Exhibitions.





The Observatory Watch

The Longines WATCH

A. WITTNAUER CO. NEW YORK WATCHES

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Suzanne built up her confidence instead of weakening it, as in the French girl's case. I doubt that she expected to defeat Suzanne. She probably hoped to, and would not have been surprized had she done it, but I don't think the defeat affected her in the least bit, adversely. She will be much more dangerous to Suzanne in the next match.

Suzanne knows all that, I believe, and it will worry her. When she recovers from her nervous exhaustion, and it is time to consider tournament entries which will bring about another Wills-Lenglen match, it is likely Suzanne will decide on Wimbledon, where she has always played her best matches. You might say that such a decision amounts to a fear that Miss Wills would defeat her on the Riviera hard courts with her improved game, her greater confidence and her better acquaintance with the atmospheric conditions that affect tennis in southern France. It is also true that Suzanne knows, as does every one else, that Miss Wills has seldom played up to her real form at Wimbledon.

But if you really understand Suzanne's temperament, her pride in her tennis supremacy, you will not call that unsportsmanlike, but rather a desire to be at her best when she risks her title again.

Wimbledon has always been an inspiration for Suzanne. The conditions there, the setting of the match—with the British royalty and nobility occupying boxes ready to pay her homage at the end of the tournament—have always keyed her up to the highest pitch, and consequently she has played brilliantly. She probably feels she can play her best game at Wimbledon, and it may be it has not occurred to her that conditions at Wimbledon will lessen the power of the American challenger's game.

But even if Suzanne has decided on Wimbledon for the next tilt with Helen, she may be worried out of condition, and default. There is sure to be a big ballyhoo; Suzanne will be prest for interviews and say things that look bad in print; the betting will not be ten to one on Suzanne, but something near even money, and a lot of confident Americans may flaunt the French star by offering odds against her.

Things like that will do more to defeat Mademoiselle Lenglen than what may happen on the courts. She has regarded herself as the "Queen of the Courts," and the French public has confirmed her in this opinion.

Whenever Ethel Leginska disappears an hour or so before one of her recitals, no one thinks of calling that unsportsmanlike. It explains a lot of things about this Wills-Lenglen affair if you call Suzanne the "Leginska of tennis."

That Suzanne is a "poor sport" is vigorously disputed by Mr. Richards, who says:

> It is the popular thing now to accuse Mademoiselle Lenglen of dodging our national champion, who gave the almost invincible French girl such a terrific match early in the month. I don't want to fall into that habit, because I have seen Suzanne play, and I believe I know something about her. She is not a poor sport.
>
> She takes her tennis seriously and plays it carefully where her prestige is at stake.

That is her way, and I think no one ought to complain too bitterly about it. It has always been the prerogative of a champion to have something to say about the time and place of defending the title.

In a previous article I mentioned that Suzanne is of highly nervous temperament and easily upset. There is no doubt that all the ballyhoo over her match with Helen affected her seriously, not so much in the course of the match itself as in the reaction.

She had been keyed up for weeks, annoyed by the intimations that she was afraid to meet Miss Wills, harried by the squabbles over motion-picture rights and gate receipts of the tournament that brought her against Miss Wills in the singles.

But she kept control of herself until late in the second set, had a momentary flurry of nerves, but steadied and turned back the determined attack of the American girl. She showed her gameness in that match, and deserves a lot more credit than she has received in many quarters.

When it was all over there was a letdown for Suzanne, not physically, but mentally and nervously. The suggestion of her physician that she drop out of tennis play for a time was met suspiciously by many American tennis fans. In fact, some sports writers said it was the French method of executing the "run-around." I think there is no doubt that she was unfit to play, and that had she tried it she would have collapsed.

What Suzanne means to the Riviera, and the Riviera to Suzanne, is picturesquely set forth by Ferdinand Tuohy, writing in *The New Yorker:*

Suzanne Lenglen belongs to the Riviera, to Nice, where she was born and bred (she shows it in her dark and sallow Provençal type intermingled with a Jewish strain), and she learned her tennis on some old courts on the Place Mozart in the center of her native city, being painstakingly taught by her father, when other little girls were learning their letters, to place a ball, at his given word of command, in any one of eighty marked-off squares. Day after day she listened and obeyed.

It was hard going for the always high-strung little girl, and there are those who hold to-day that much of her nervous trouble, as a grown-up woman, may, no less than her matchless skill, be traceable to this early intensive training. At eleven, Suzanne won her first championship at Nice, yet no one awoke to the fact that a rare phenomenon had come to town till just before the end of the war—since when, the history of our subject has been inseparably interwoven with that of lawn-tennis. A pearl without price to France, in the propaganda line (she only recently returned from a tour in Germany and Central Europe), a revolutionary influence on the girlhood of her country, snatched out into the open air, at long last, after centuries of stuffy salon life, Suzanne is without doubt the most discust champion, in any line of sport, who has come to the fore in the present century.

What she says, what she thinks, what she wears, where she goes, her friends, her plans, her tantrums, her spinsterhood, her likes and dislikes, her scratchings, her finances, her figure—all and everything about *notre gracieuse championne* is debated both in the newspapers and in private conversation, the plain, undeniable fact being that in addition to her dash and fire on the courts, to her steadiness and placing

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Teeth clouded with the dingy film that ordinary brushing won't remove

Please accept a full 10-day test of this NEW way that world's dental authorities advise for lightening clouded teeth and protecting gums.

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and marvelous returns, Lenglen has Personality with quite a big capital P.

If this bephotographed, and "written-up" and "boosted" young lady could just be a great tennis player for a change—leaving all her antics behind her in the cloakroom—instead of a mixture of ballerina and virtuoso and temperamental prima donna, it might suit her book better in the long run, and other people's no less—but then she would cease to be Lenglen, that thrilling creature *pour le sport* pirouetting and leaping about the place, and then indulging in tears and *crises de nerfs*.

Even as the champion would cease to attract the gallery as she now does, week in and week out here on the Riviera, if she suddenly changed her lovely tennis costumes, her shades and bandeaux and scarfs for something plain and shoddy—women go to see her just as much to study her clothes as to watch her play—so she would discontinue to hold the overwhelming place she does, on the courts, if she abandoned her gymnastics and caperings, the majority of them quite unnecessary, but oh, so attractive! Suzanne knows all this, thank you, and so gives her admirers their fill, if only for the good propaganda of her beloved Riviera.

You will hear it fervently denied, and then as stoutly reasserted, that she is subsidized by the hotel syndicate people along this Azure Coast; else how could she keep going, as she does, dancing and prancing about here, there and everywhere, and at the height of an expensive Riviera season, clothed to kill, too, and with an invalid father to nurse and a "movie" mother ever to trail about? Where does the money come from, you hear, to foot Suzanne's annual Riviera bill alone, not to mention the matter of her caperings north to Aix and Deauville and Paris and Dinard and Dieppe at later periods of the year? Probably the local hotel people and newspapers are in large measure to blame for any attempted blotting of Suzanne's amateur escutcheon that prevails. They "boost" her in such an absurd way as the stellar attraction of the season that naturally suspicions arise.

Suzanne can do no wrong. And everything, *everything* that is ever penned about her that may be in the most infinitesimal way detrimental either to her play, or to her sportsmanship, or to herself is immediately pounced upon and passionately denied as had it been the imagining of the worst enemy of France and of the game.

Championship means far more to Suzanne than it does to most champions, says Mr. Tuohy—

> Partly because hers has been made such a grimly national affair, partly because she has been literally brought up in the supreme contest, because there would be a slump in her native Riviera if she lost, because she appreciates to the full the several highly practical advantages in other directions appertaining to her rank as Queen; but more especially, one suspects, because the holder realizes that she would be unlikely ever to regain her laurels, did she once lose them, if only on account of her chronic inability to fight an uphill battle against odds, and because without her title she would no longer be what she is now, the most talked-of woman in all France and Europe.

WHEN FRENCHMEN GO A-HUNTING—TAN-TA-RA-RA!

ALL who have read their "Tartarin of Tarascon" know that when the modern Gaul sallies forth to the chase, the occasion is operatic. But not many Americans have participated in those antique rites, or not many have penned sober descriptions of them. Lawrence Adler has performed this duty, and he explains at the outset that there are two distinct forms of hunting practised in France: the *chasse à pied* and the *chasse à courre*. Writing in *The Outlook* he thus elucidates the distinction between the two traditional forms of French hunting:

> The first of these two methods presupposes the use of the rifle or shotgun, and means hunting afoot for birds, rabbits, all variety of smaller game, and occasionally the deer, with or without the aid of a dog. The *chasse à courre*, on the other hand, implies horsemen and hounds, with the wild boar or deer as quarry, and signifies the traditional hunt of kingly times, as it has been continued with but little modification up to the present day.
>
> Hunting in America is essentially a sportsman's pastime. In France, that land where old traditions can not die, hunting is still a distinctly social divertisement.
>
> The times of chivalry and royal hunting are long gone by, but some of the pageantry of the past still lingers, and the hunt of to-day remains as an ever-vivid reminder of the spell of former days.
>
> I was lucky enough to participate in a hunt last autumn in the Department of the Indre. My host was a huntsman of renown, and his *chasses à courre* were events of importance in that part of the French countryside. He lives in one of those delightful old châteaux that have been left unrestored, a rambling vine-clad building, fairly bristling with unexpected *tourelles* and ramparts, and seeming to belong wholly and intimately to its setting of park and woodland.
>
> The country of the Indre is, as the French say, "*un pays bien accidentée*," and therefore ideal hunting-ground. The wild boar, or *sanglier*, abounds in its forest-lands and thickets, and there is likewise sufficient open country to permit the commanding huntsman to follow the progress of his hounds.
>
> I arrived at Château Magnet on a clear, frosty November evening, and at the lodge of the château a resounding horn bade me welcome. My host, a gentleman of the old school, conducted me to a blazing fire in a magnificent, high-paneled room, filled with trophies of the hunt. A wild boar's head crowned the mantel, and antlers of all kinds and descriptions engirdled the walls. A festive party of guests, consisting of friends and neighbors (neighbors in this part of France implies all acquaintance within a radius of from fifty to seventy-five miles), were already marshaled at their places in the dining-room. We sat down to a cozy dinner, consisting largely of partridge and rabbit, enlivened by a particularly mellow vintage of Château Yquem. Then stories by the fireside.

Early in the morning he was aroused, he tells us, by "the sounding of horn calls, and the arrival of many horsemen." The narrative goes on:

> Stealing a glance out of my turreted window, I saw, to my delight, that the men

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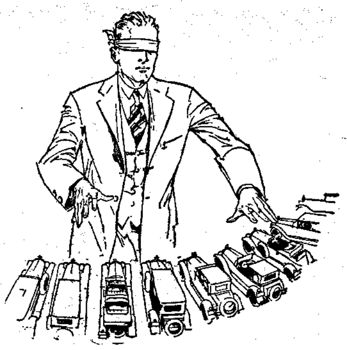
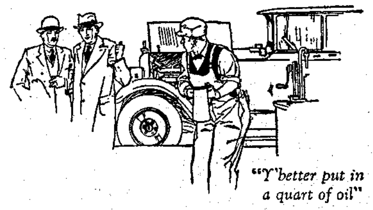


But thousands
of motorists
do this—


"Y'better put in a quart of oil"

They deliberate, compare values, get demonstrations, and finally invest a goodly sum in a car . . .

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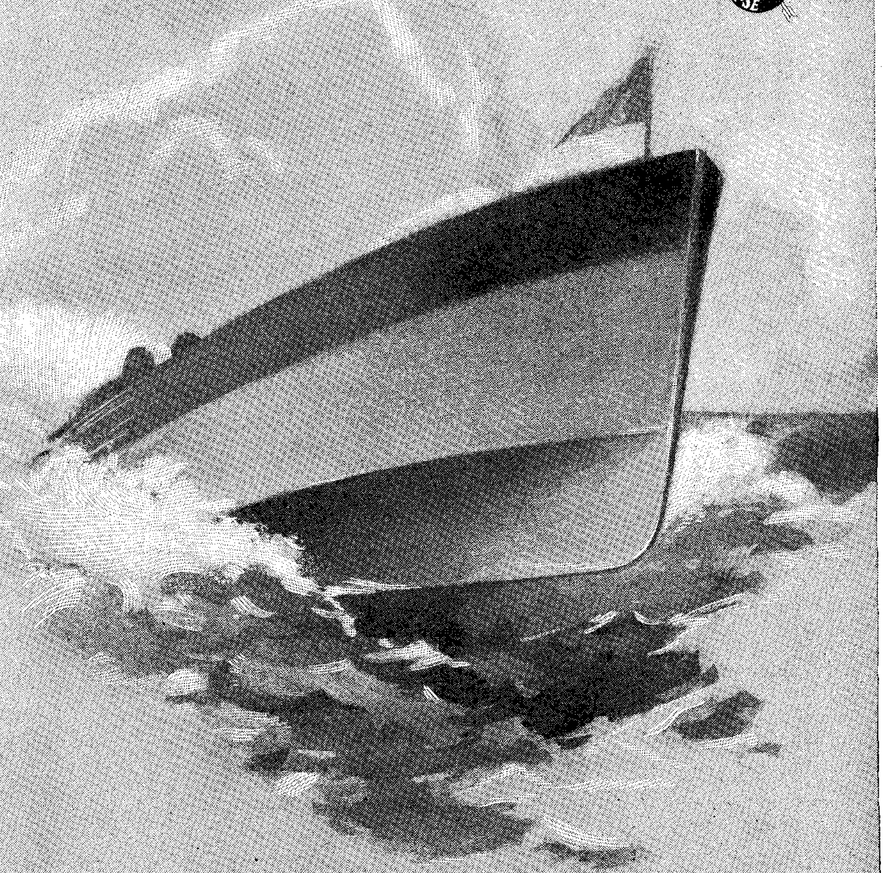

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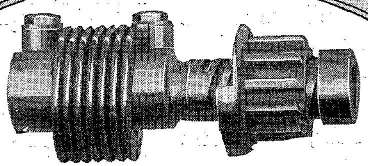

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were for the most part clad in old-time hunting costumes, magnificently mounted, wearing blue velvet coats, plum-colored vests, white stocks, and broad velvet-banded hats. The courtyard below was fairly breathless with the stir of coming adventure. I hurried into my riding costume and joined the party of horsemen. My host's thirty or forty English hounds were already in a state of great excitement, evidently realizing that they were an important feature of the day's sport, and loth to permit even the music of the horn to give the signal for the start.

We are off, the horsemen starting at a fast trot, followed at a more leisurely pace by the ladies in their automobiles. The day is clear and bracing—the horse takes the road lightly and easily. "Oh, the wild joys of living!" says Browning's Saul. One realizes a bit of this on a good horse's back. But the horn is sounding the call of the "found trail," and the hounds are dashing into the thickets and underbrush. A bit of cross-country does not frighten my horse, but he is quite particular about choosing his own path, and is coaxed only with some difficulty into following the man in front.

The *chasse à courre* is deservedly the most popular form of French hunting, for, besides hounds, horses, and horn calls that have become traditional, it means, above all, the jolly fellowship of the chase. My comrade of the moment glows with enthusiasm as he describes his native sport. He is one of those debonair, finely chiseled-featured Frenchmen who might, for all the world, have stept out of a page of Dumas. According to his idea, he confides to me, "one must live intensely in order to have extraordinary sensations, and every-dayness must be avoided if life is to be a high adventure."

But hark! There is the second horn call. The *sanglier* is in view for just a moment. He has doubled in his tracks on hearing the yelping of the hounds, and we can see him quite clearly through one of those luminous aisles that are characteristic of the French forests. He is a big, ugly brute, and will be good game. Unfortunately for the hounds, however, the weather has been a bit dry, and the scent is not easy to follow. But now they have caught it again. The whole pack is in sight, hot on the trail. The boar evidently realizes his danger, for he turns at right-angles and dives into the heaviest thickets. But he has been a bit too slow. The horsemen have heard the call "in view," and arrive at fast gallop from every section of the wood. The master of the hunt rides up and orders the *piqueurs* to advance cautiously into the thicket where the hounds have brought the boar to bay. The *piqueurs* on foot, armed with stout pikes and hunting-knives, lead the procession. It is a tense moment. The boar, harried by the excited hounds, is apt to lose his head and charge wildly at the first horseman he spies. A boar's tusks are not to be scorned. But the *piqueurs* are well trained in their art, and advance stealthily from behind, while the rest of us form a semicircle, *en tirailleurs*, in the rear.

At this moment the boar, surprized by the movement from an unexpected quarter, turns abruptly from the hounds, only to receive a thrust from the *piqueur's* long hunting-knife that severs his jugular.

This dramatic climax of the chase is celebrated with a proper flourish. As we read:

> The short struggle is over, and a triumphant horn fanfare reechoes through the forest, announcing the end of the boar. The ladies arrive in time to see the killing. Congratulations are exchanged and there is much admiration for the size and formidable tusks of the *sanglier*. The procession is formed once more. The great animal is with difficulty hoisted onto a roughly improvised chariot of planks and conveyed through the forest by a group of admiring peasants, while we horsemen gallop merrily homeward, followed by the pack of panting but contented hounds.
>
> As we approach Château Magnet the mellow November twilight envelops the uplands, and as we enter the courtyard the golden afterglow of an adventurous day in the open is reflected on the upturned faces of gallant Frenchmen and their ladies bidding us an unforgetable *au revoir*.
>
> As for that redoubtable brute, the *sanglier*, he was disposed of several days later amid great jubilation at a feast that can not be briefly described. I can only say that he was most tender, and that I found his flavor superior even to venison, and wholly suggestive of the tang of the forests of Indre.

HOW MUCH COMPETITION IS GOOD FOR GIRLS?

WHERE, if anywhere, is the danger line beyond which athletic teams of girls should not be encouraged to compete? Fear of emotional overstrain, commercialism and other evils accompanying boys' sports, causes physical education authorities to favor confining games to teams within each high school. From this point of view there may be local conditions which warrant some interschool contests, but they should be few and far between and more strictly regulated. On the other hand, critics of this "professional" view declare that "a hard world" like that of today is "no place for soft girls"—competition with outside teams is needed to help girls to meet "jazzed up" conditions of modern life. Argument is acute in Massachusetts, and both sides are represented at length in the Boston Sunday *Globe*. At a State conference of physical education teachers, most of whom were women who disapproved interschool competition, we read:

> Their "big argument," as stated by Miss Elizabeth Quinlan, director of physical education at Boston Teachers' College, is that only a few girls participate in sports at the high schools which engage in interscholastic games. Miss Quinlan has been in charge of girls' athletics at high schools where only intramural sports were played, and at those which belonged to school leagues. She contends that just as much interest in sports and just as much school spirit is developed at the former as at the latter, and that the true purpose of physical education—to develop the many and not to develop just the stars—is served far better through intramural competition.
>
> The opponents of interschool contests for girls advance other arguments based on the "bad physiological and emotional effects." To illustrate these arguments they marshal an extraordinary list of incidents connected with certain girls'

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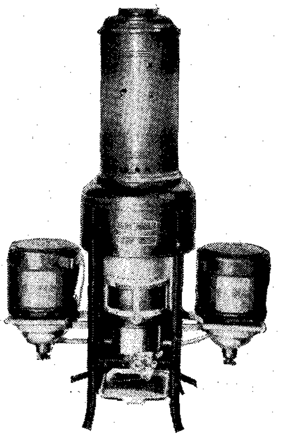

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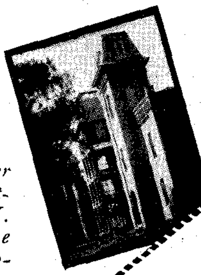

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> basket-ball leagues. Girls, egged on by the taunts of the howling, cheering crowds in gymnasiums, losing their temper and swearing at their opponents; the principal of one high school rushing onto the floor and protesting the decisions of the referee during a girls' game; the girls imbued by the fanatic enthusiasm of the townspeople with a "win-at-any-cost" spirit and thereby failing to gain any of the recreational benefits from the game; girls fainting during and after the games and emotionally upset for days afterward.

"Until you get rid of the evils in the interscholastic system of competition for boys," says Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, "it is certainly unwise to put our girls into it." City superintendents have reported to him that high-school athletics "are controlled from the pool-rooms," but the school authorities hesitate to stop the games because they are afraid of losing support of the townspeople who want these contests. "The nervous reaction" on the girls of going "out into the raucous, howling mobs that are characteristic of interscholastic competitions," according to Mr. Smith, is decidedly harmful, "and it is even a great question whether it is a good thing for boys in the adolescent age."

In Massachusetts it is reported that a majority of the high schools engage in interscholastic competition for girls. There are girls' basket-ball leagues in which at least ten games a season are scheduled once a week for ten weeks—sometimes twelve games with occasionally two a week. According to Miss Florence A. Somers, assistant State supervisor of physical education, the argument that such school teams help to create school spirit is more than offset in her experience by the plan of many teams within the school which produce an even better spirit. If interschool games there must be—

> Miss Somers suggests having the unusually proficient girl players "honored" by being made assistant coaches or referees, and by having two honor varsity teams picked to play for the intra-mural championship at the end of the season. She also refers to the point system, whereby the girls win emblems by accumulating points through participation in various sports. She lists hockey, basket-ball, soccer, baseball, volley-ball, track and field games, skating, hiking and gym work as among the games open to girls.
>
> "We are trying to create more interest," she says, "in the games of simpler organization such as volley-ball."

The Massachusetts conference was reminded of the attitude of the women's division of the National Athletic Federation which seeks to promote "wholesome athletic competition for the greatest number of girls and women" and declares that "the type of organization which fosters extra-mural games does not build toward these ideals." The conference resolutions state that

> "We are opposed to the interscholastic competition for girls, except under the following conditions: That the team shall be coached by women under approved girls' rules; that the representative teams shall be picked from contestants in intra-mural contests; that all games shall be played in the afternoon; that no team shall compete in more than three games in one sport in a season; that no team shall enter into contests with any team not observing these rules."

Listen, however, to a Winchester layman, William S. Packer, member of the unpaid Park Board, who has led in developing a varied program of athletics for both girls and boys in his town:

> "In this jazzed-up world there is need for a compelling interest in the out-of-school hours which shall be clean and decent, and which shall catch and hold the interest of a spirited girl, giving her a few years in which to establish her balance and gain a sense of values.
>
> "The diluted intra-mural system can not be expected to fill the bill. Physical overstrain must be avoided, and any trained director worth her salary should be watchful and intelligent enough to know when a girl should not play and when a substitute should be sent to take her place. The director also requires sufficient character to send a girl who swears or pulls hair to the side lines.
>
> "As Martin Luther once said, 'This is a hard world for little girls.' The present world is also hard for them. There is no place, at least, no place where a decent person likes to think of them, for soft girls. The rearing of women of sufficient fiber for modern conditions must have in it a certain severity. When a girl can bear her part in team play and competition against strangers, she has a fair prospect of picking her way wisely through life."

Mr. Packer points out that field hockey for high-school girls in Greater Boston was organized by a banker with imagination, not by professional physical directors. He insists that—

> "With few exceptions the trained physical directors take small interest in the game of tennis, the most international game of all, and the only sport considered by schools which a girl is likely to find of use to her in after life."
>
> It remained for a Californian, Mrs. George W. Wightman, to bring to the attention of Boston a form of tennis tournament which can be played through a single Saturday. During the past three years six such tournaments have been held at the Longwood Club, all of them widely announced and open to any boy or girl of the requisite age who pays the 50 cents entry fee. As yet no physical director has had sufficient professional interest to take part of a Saturday to find out what is happening at Longwood in the spring and fall. Mass instruction in tennis was not invented by any of the trained physical instructors connected with schools, but by Harry L. Cowles, coach of Harvard.

"The problem is to give girls some of the sane opportunity for character-making that is afforded boys by the five-yard line," continues Mr. Packer:

If physical directors are up to their jobs

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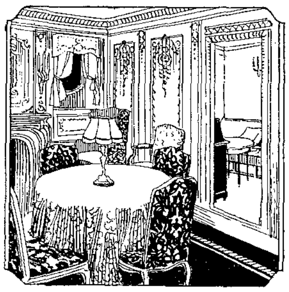

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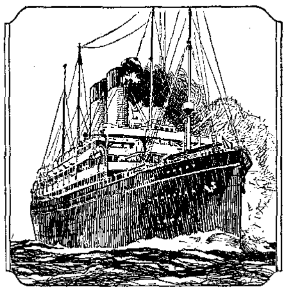

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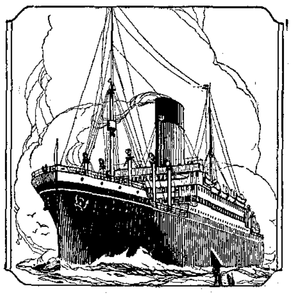

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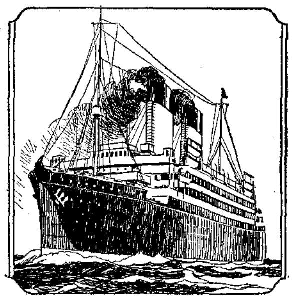

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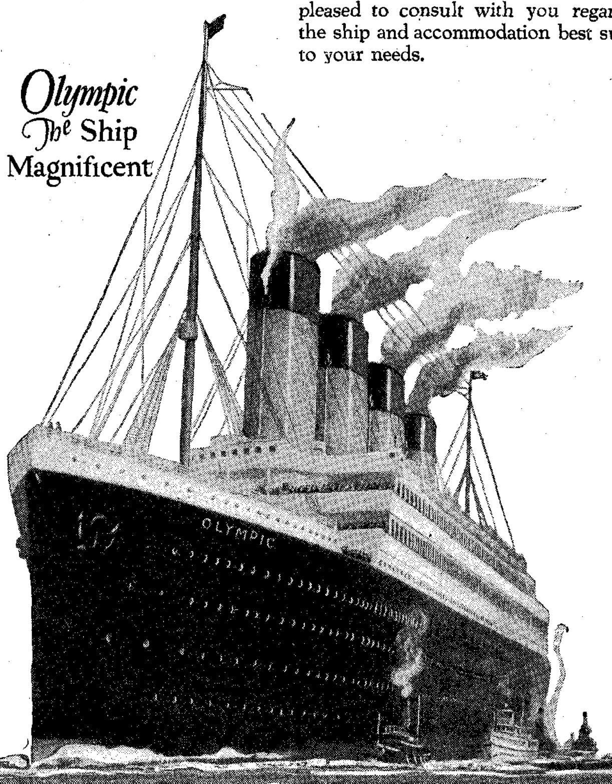

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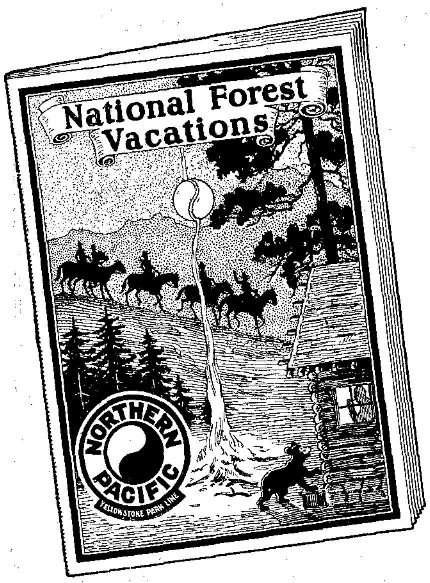

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

they can make such an opportunity out of the sports in which girls are beginning to engage in interscholastic competition.

The movement now on foot to restrict and abolish, or denature sport for girls is a part of the enslavement from which women have suffered through the ages. It can not finally succeed, altho it may gain sufficient present vogue (because of the professional interest in easier work behind it) to cheat a generation of girls of the contact with the world which is their right.

HOW "TIGER" FLOWERS PRAYS WHILE HE PUNCHES

"BLESSED be the Lord, my strength" —everybody could see that the negro pugilist's lips were moving as he stept from his corner at the sound of the gong; but probably none of the 16,237 fight fans in Tex Rickard's Madison Square Garden suspected that the words falling from Theodore ("Tiger") Flowers's muttering lips were the exalted ones of David, the Psalmist. Like Luther, Cromwell and many another militant Christian, "Tiger" Flowers took care to supplement spiritual with material effort, and such lively punches did he pack that he won a fifteen-round decision over Harry Greb, together with the middle-weight championship, which he is the first of his race to hold. And the sporting world was amazed on the following day to learn from the newspapers that the hard-hitting new champion was a praying, Bible-reading deacon of the church. As the New York *Evening World* explains:

"Tiger" Flowers credits his observance of the rules of careful living and his reliance on religion as the things that have counted strongest in his climb to the title of world's middle-weight champion. He makes it a practise to read three verses of the New Testament each morning and afternoon of his life, even when he is training to give battle with his fists. He admits he prayed a little harder than ever before his battle for the title.

Describing the championship fight, Ed Van Every writes in the same paper:

Flowers rose from his seat, and I could see from my place right beneath his corner that his lips moved and that he was intoning softly to himself. It was the opening paragraph of the 144th Psalm that he was murmuring, as I learned later.

"*Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight.*"

This had been his answer to the members of the Methodist Church back in his home town, Brunswick, Georgia, when they wished to oust him from his office of steward because he dared to become a prize-fighter. This Psalm has always been his answer to those who would decry his profession. Flowers is firm in the belief that it is possible for a man to be a fighter and a Christian, and he believes the Bible backs him up in the belief that there is no wrong in fighting with your hands as a means of livelihood, and that it is right to pray for what you are fighting for.

Jack Kofoed, in the New York *Evening*

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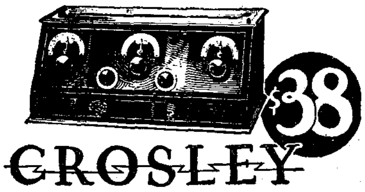

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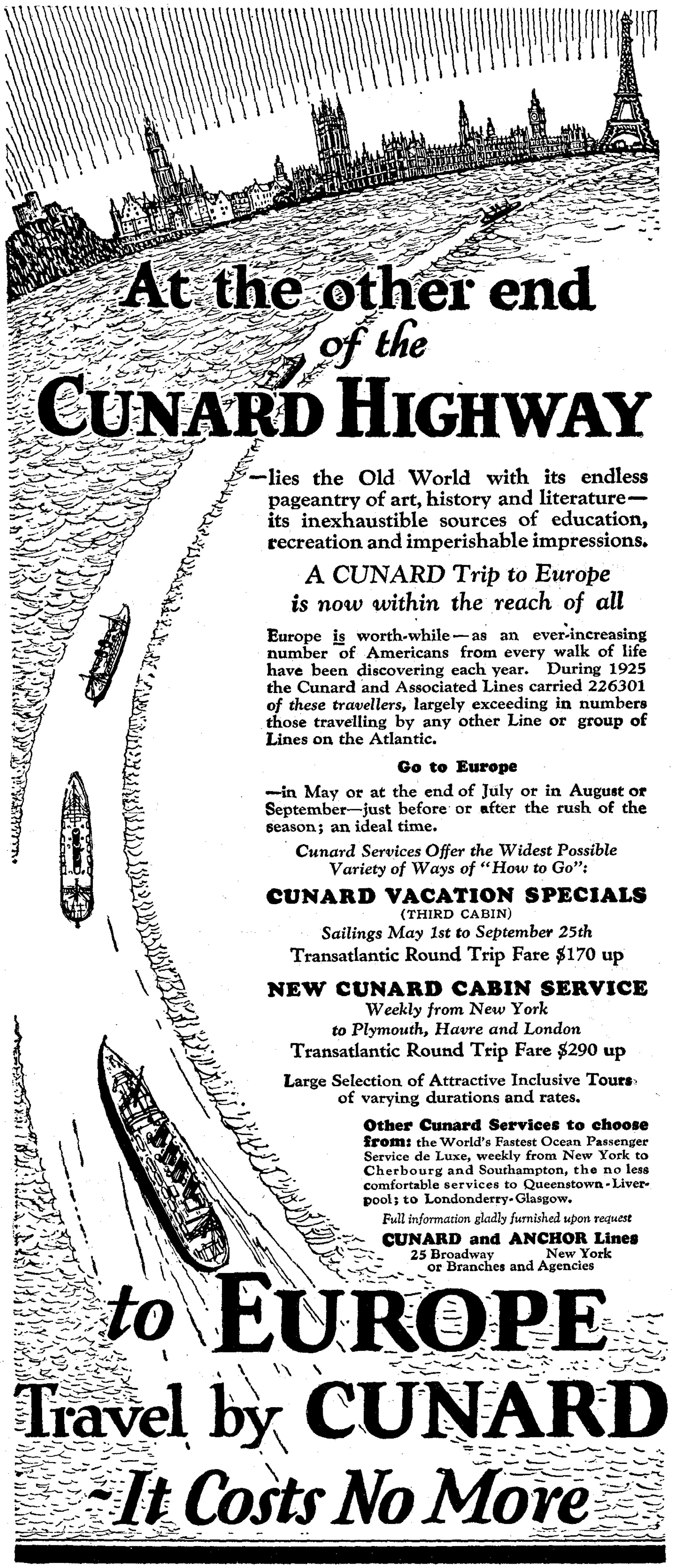
Post, observes, with slightly different emphasis:

> Tiger Flowers, the sad-faced, gold-toothed Methodist deacon from Camilla, Georgia, is the new middleweight champion of the world and the first negro to hold a title in America since Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns.
>
> He was given the decision over Harry Greb after fifteen whirling, milling rounds—fifteen rounds of concentrated action that would have done credit to a roomful of hungry tigers.

"It has been a long, hard climb for Theodore Flowers from a job as porter at $15 a week in the gymnasium of his present manager, Walk Miller, to the fistic heights," Van Every's story shows. This interesting account of Flowers's career reads:

> He was born on August 15, 1895, at Camilla, Georgia, tho most of his life he has lived in the little village of Brunswick, Georgia. He is the son of God-fearing parents who brought him up to shun drinking, smoking and gambling. It was in 1917 that he put on his first pair of boxing-gloves.
>
> Strange to say, it was Philadelphia Jack O'Brien who was in a way responsible. This same O'Brien happens to be the proprietor of the gymnasium in this city where Harry Greb always trains for his contests here, and where he trained for the match that has just cost him his title. In 1917 Jack O'Brien was conducting a gym in Philadelphia. He was schooling some youngsters one afternoon when Flowers, who had been at work in the shipyards in that city, happened to drop into the gymnasium.
>
> "I don't know what came over me," relates Flowers, "but I found myself just itching to put on the gloves with some of those novices."
>
> So he spoke to O'Brien and the latter consented to let Flowers spar with some of the heavier pupils. He had speed and natural aptitude, for all his greenness, and O'Brien had some nice things to say to him on his showing. That was what started the "Tiger" off, tho his wife was in a way responsible for his first professional bout.
>
> It happened that a chap named Rufus Cameron was in training at the "Tiger's" home town for a contest. When Mrs. Flowers saw Cameron doing road work, she just couldn't help but brag a little about what a fine boxer her husband was. "Didn't Mr. O'Brien say so himself?"
>
> A local promoter hearing of this persuaded the "Tiger" to take a try at professional fighting, and in one of his earliest bouts Flowers broke his right hand. Which, incidentally, is how he came to change about to his southpaw style of fighting.
>
> Then Walk Miller, who owned a gymnasium at Atlanta, got interested in Flowers and gave him a job as porter and started him off fighting in earnest. He had sixteen bouts in 1921, and one of the men he met practically in his first year was Panama Joe Gans, a negro pugilist, who was far too experienced an opponent, and Flowers was knocked out in five rounds. Later on he bested Gans.
>
> In 1922 Flowers had a busy year and was forced to give away weight in many of his battles. He lost on a technicality to Jamaica Kid, and was stopt by Kid Norfolk and Lee Anderson. Later on he boxed Norfolk to a draw.

Flowers made his début in New York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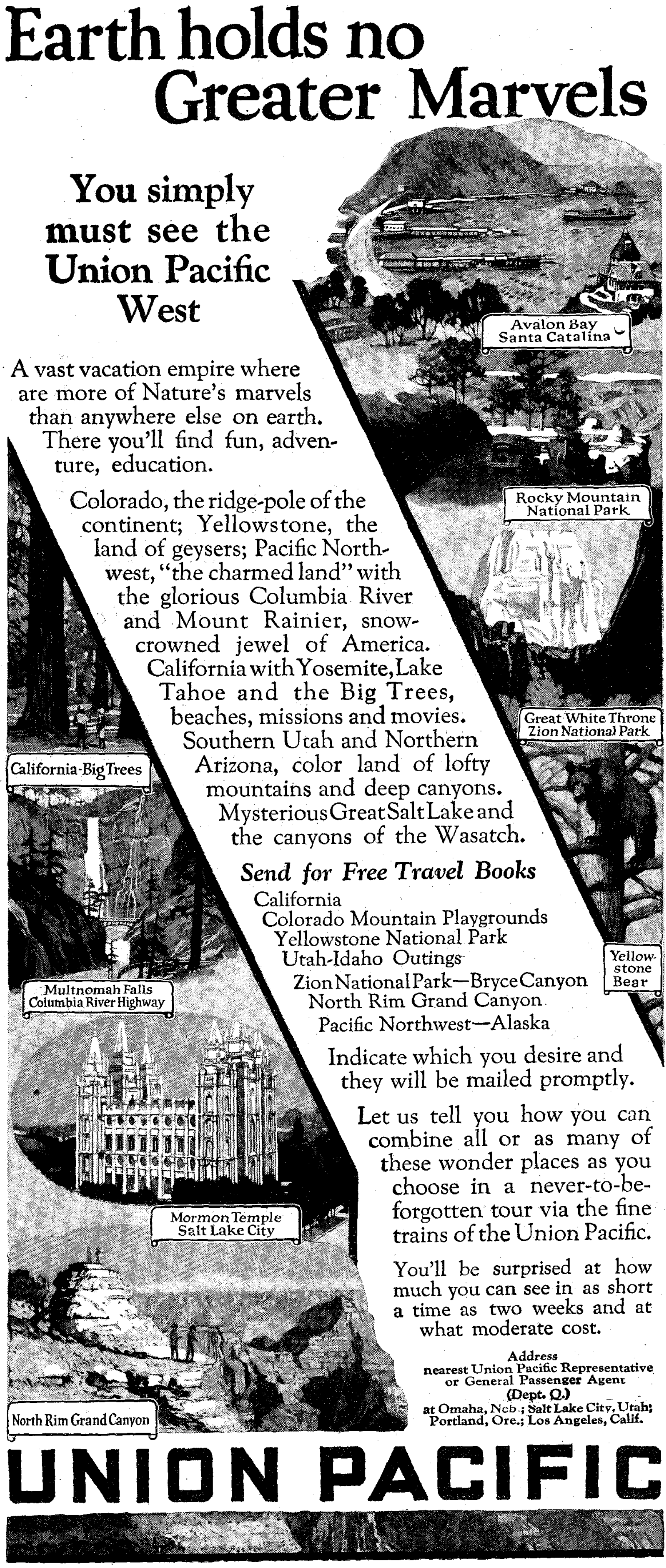

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

about two years ago at the Commonwealth Club, Van Every recalls, and finally broke into a bout at the old Madison Square Garden.

There he won over Johnny Wilson, the ex-champion of the middleweights, stopping him in sensational style. Year before last came his first meeting with Harry Greb, and he won over the champion by a big margin in a no-decision contest.

Then came the bouts with Jack Delaney. Flowers seems made to order for Delaney, but despite the quick knockouts suffered in these contests, Flowers was in no whit discouraged. These were the only defeats he has suffered in the last three years.

These home and mother sidelights are thrown in by the *Evening World* narrator:

Despite the lack of early advantages, Flowers has learned to play both the violin and saxophone, and his greatest pleasure in life is when he and Billy, as he calls his wife, can entertain their friends. Mrs. Flowers plays the piano, and they can spill plenty of harmony. Flowers is now well fixt financially. The first $15 he made from fighting is still in the bank, and he has managed to save over 80 per cent. of his ring earnings.

He has only one regret in connection with his ring career. His mother has never quite become reconciled to his fighting. But now that he is a champion, maybe she will be just a little bit proud after all.

MAKING BALL FANS IN FLORIDA

ENTHUSIASTIC recruits for grandstands and bleachers are manufactured in Florida during the cold season. People who "at home never find time or inclination to go to a baseball game" go South for winter rest and amusement, and there "they learn to attend and enjoy the games," explains C. P. Huntington in *The Baseball Magazine.* Hence, we learn, "the big leagues gain many fan recruits from among those who see their first game for many years in Florida." Moreover there is a privileged little army of Northern fans, "who can't get enough baseball during the league season," and who "follow the clubs to the orange State and get the early dope on who's who, and why, or why not." As for the players themselves:

Under the sheltering palms you'll find Clark Griffith and "Bucky" Harris striving for the chance to win another pennant, the Yankees training like Trojans to stage a come-back; the McGrawians looking themselves over to find the extra ounce that they lacked last season; the Browns searching for the way to make that long list of pitchers show results, and a half-dozen other big clubs very much on the job. Take a trip with the newspaper men who make the swing around the circuit of Florida training-camps and then ask yourself if baseball ends with the close of the season. Not by a home-run, it doesn't!

A few years ago Sarasota, Florida, was known as "a place to play golf." The rest of the country thought of St. Petersburg as a charming place in which to spend our old age. Tampa was the home of the cigar. Clearwater was unheard of. Fort Myers a nonentity. Now all is changed, and the minute that the baseball season in the North ends, fans all over the country await with interest the opening of the Florida training-camps that have changed these and other cities into sporting headquarters of the first water.

The natural boom in Florida and its excellent facilities as a winter resort would eventually have developed all of these cities, and did, but baseball has become one of their important factors of entertainment and commerce, and has drawn the attention of thousands to the sunshine State in the past few winters.

How did it come about? Only a few years ago there were baseball major league clubs training in California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and pretty well all over the country. Last year all except six trained in Florida.

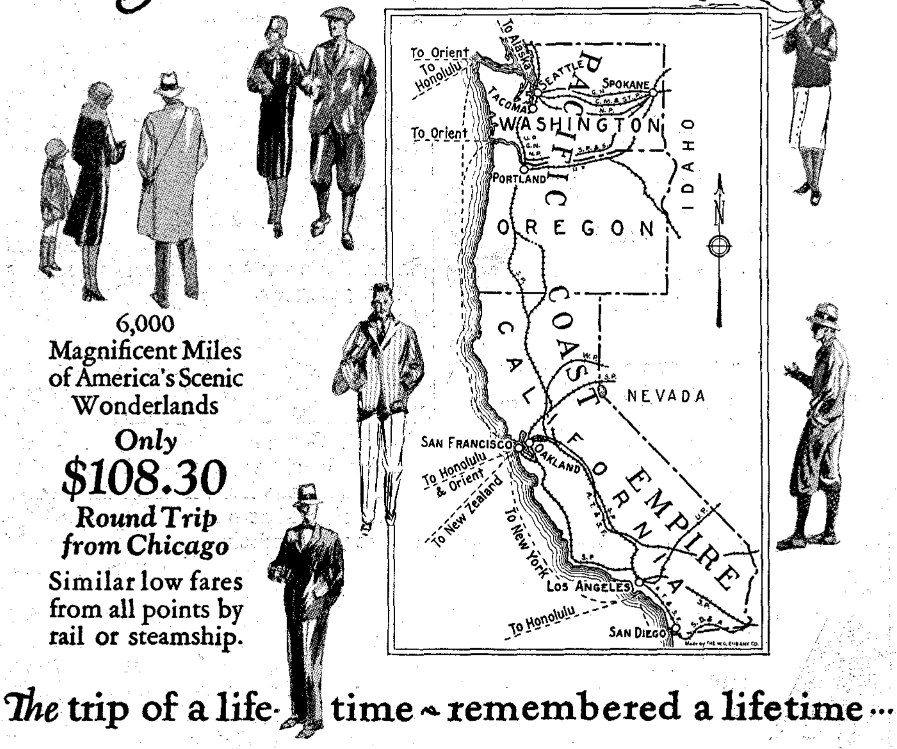
Baseball gives the credit to one man, Al Lang, who is called "the father of Florida baseball." Some years ago Lang went to Florida from a Pennsylvania city to make his fortune. That he did so is generously attested by citizens of St. Petersburg, his home city. One venture followed another, each with success, until Lang became one of the Sunshine City's most prominent business men. St. Petersburg has a commission form of government, and with such regularity did the citizens recall their Mayors by right of referendum, that when Al Lang was unanimously elected Mayor, his friends heaved sighs of regret, for they felt that Al would now encounter his first failure. No man, they said, could serve a whole term as Mayor of St. Petersburg. Al did. He fooled them all. He was ambitious and progressive enough to satisfy the demands and was acclaimed a model Mayor. His fame as a civic executive spread throughout the State and into the North, where newspapers still call him "the Mayor of Florida."

Lang loved baseball and set about to bring it to the State where he lived. Closer to the centers of big-league baseball than most of the camps then in use, Lang brought it to the attention of club owners that Florida offered excellent climate and training conditions, and was ready to do a great deal for the clubs. He persuaded Florida cities to raise large sums of money and expend them in building training-camps. St. Petersburg built "Waterfront Park," overlooking its harbor, and invited the Boston Braves to try it. They came and came again. After five consecutive seasons of training in the Sunshine City, Mathewson, Judge Fuchs and Bancroft stated that the Braves had signed a contract to train there for another five years, and hoped it would be ten.

Over in Tampa, we are told, Lang found a spot for the Washington "Senators" to train, while—

> Sarasota, with his encouragement, invited the Giants from New York, and this team, which has had the reputation of being hard to please in training-camp matters, is cheerfully satisfied with Sarasota Bay, in spite of the fact, as Sam H. Crane, late dean of sport writers exprest it, that "nearly the whole team has had to buy real estate in order to get rid of the salesmen long enough to play a little baseball."
>
> There were still a few ideal spots for training-camps in the same vicinity. The fact that the teams are nearly all grouped on the Florida West or Gulf Coast, in a semi-circle surrounding St. Petersburg, the

Pacific Coast Empire Tours



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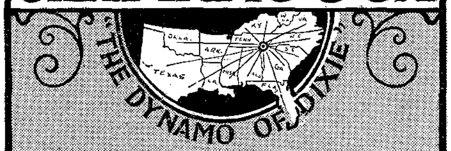

THE population within the trading area of which Chattanooga is the center is a question so often asked that we answer it to the world in this way:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"I take pleasure in supplying you with approximate population on Jan. 1, 1920, within 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 miles of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

"As the population within 25, 50 and 60 miles of Chattanooga has also been computed, I am including these figures."

Radius (Miles)	Population
25	173,000
50	382,000
60	513,000
100	1,440,000
200	6,546,000
300	15,478,000
400	25,604,000
500	41,211,000

(Signed)
W. M. STEUART,
Dec. 22, 1925. Director.

In short, one-third of the population and purchasing power of the United States lives within twenty-four hours of Chattanooga.

In addition to world famed scenic wonders and historic attractions, Chattanooga points to its eminence in textiles, lumber, furniture, clay products, leather tanning and manufacture, iron products, chemicals and general machinery manufacture.

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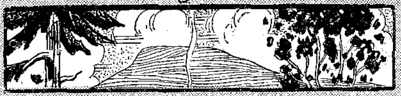
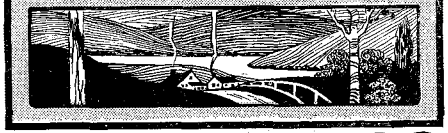


SCENIC CENTER OF THE SOUTH



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

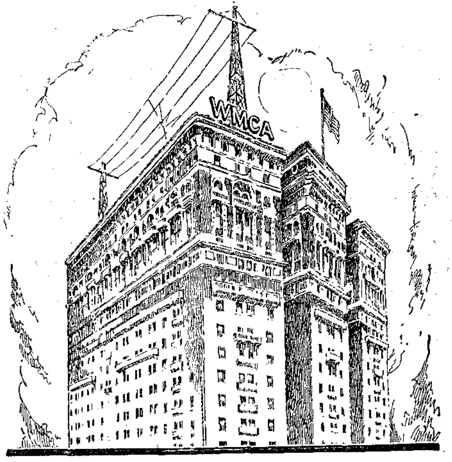
Continued

hub of the training league, which houses two major-league teams, seems to indicate that the master scheming of Al Lang, himself an avowed West Coast enthusiast, has contrived to hold this baseball camping ground close to home. Another thing that is ideal in this arrangement is that all of the teams are within a half-day's journey of each other, and most of them are within an hour's run by automobile or bus. So there's hardly a day in the training season when there isn't an interesting big-league game going on near by. Another thing that makes Florida spring baseball so interesting is that the clubs of the two major-leagues do not confine their playing to their own league, but interchange games. Thus the Giants may be playing the Senators at Sarasota. At Fort Myers the Robins clash with the Pirates. In St. Petersburg the Braves cross bats with the Yankees, and so on.

The players from the different clubs, too, visit around at the training games. At one game between the Yankees and the Braves in the Sunshine City last year, the fans went wild with enthusiasm as they recognized Walter Johnson, come over from his own camp at Tampa to give the boys the once over. They looked again and saw Nick Altrock, of the World's Champion Washington club. They cheered Nick, too, and he had to stand up and do some of his funny stuff.

You notice that "Rube" Marquard and Bob Shawkey appear more bronzed than their fellow players, and the man next to you confides the "info" that they have been selling real estate all winter, and that Bob Shawkey is a devotee of the golf links, often seen following Walter Hagen, Leo Diegel, Gene Sarazen and other major golf stars around the links, as interested in golf as in baseball. Bob wears a 'mustache, but promises to shave the misplaced eyebrow before the schedule opens. The big Bambino is there, and it's whispered about that he, too, has succumbed to Florida real estate, but in the rôle of a buyer. If the boys of St. Petersburg had their say, Mr. Ruth could have the whole State for a gift. The correspondents and photographers may not love our Babe too well, for his kindliest nature doesn't always show with them, but the boys all do, for he's never so occupied but that he can stop to show a youngster how to hold his bat, or to sign a baseball for a hopeful kid player. The Babe's nerves are good, but when an enterprising citizen walks out on the field with what seems to be a giant box of American Beauty roses, and the Babe, on opening it, is confronted with a hungry alligator, it's a bit too thick. So he gets sore and knocks a couple of home-runs. George Herman made himself solid in other ways when the boys of a public school asked him to call and give them a talk on baseball. He isn't an orator, but it was kids who asked, and he couldn't refuse. Probably he thought of those days not so far distant, when he too, was an aspiring sand-lot player.

The Boston Braves were first on the scene last season for training, closely followed by the Senators at Tampa. Three weeks later came the Yankees, who had a short season. George Sisler brought the St. Louis Browns to Tarpon Springs, and had no less than twenty pitchers in camp. Alas, even this long list couldn't win a pennant, thanks to early season's



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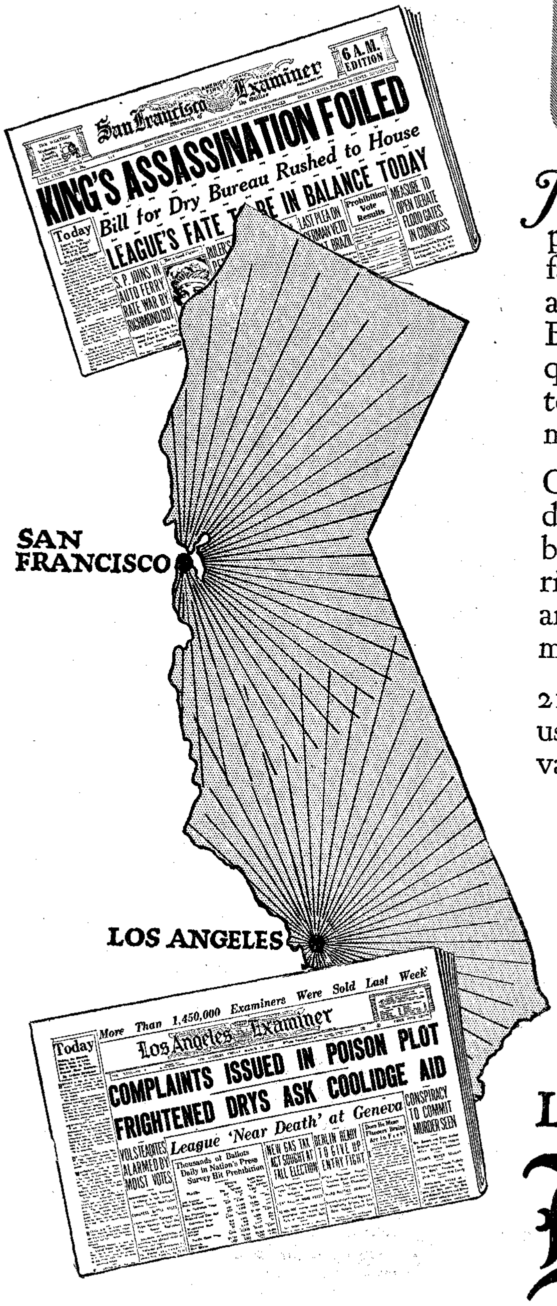
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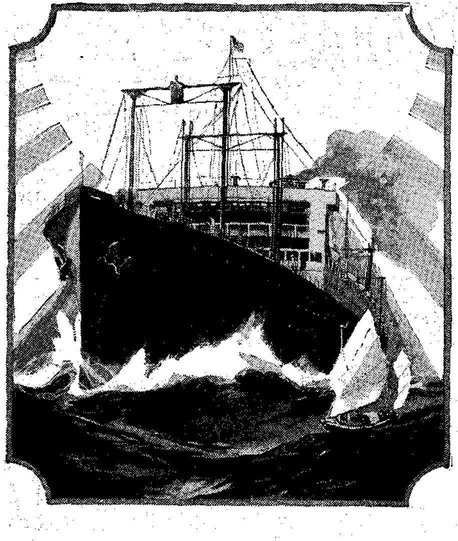

The Gateways to the Orient

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

misfortunes which put the Browns out of the running.

Sixty miles or more south is Fort Myers, and judging by the record of the Athletics, it must be a good place to train. Their National League brothers, the Phillies, train at Bradenton, across the bay from St. Petersburg and Tampa.

Bradenton must be an innocent Arcadia, for we are told that its most prominent sport in former years had been roque, "a scientific style of croquet." Now, however, thanks to the magic influence of the "Phillies," the populace "is rapidly turning into baseball fans of the first water." Continuing our survey, we turn to Orlando, winter home of the Cincinnati Reds, of which we read:

> It is one of the most distinguished cities of the South in appearance, with fine, wide boulevards shaded with palms and flowering shrubs, a crystal lake, charming orange groves and palatial hotels. Like St. Petersburg, Orlando is not a product of Florida's sudden boom, but is a city of long standing as a center of the citrus district and a resort of great popularity.
>
> Sarasota, the stamping ground of John McGraw's Giants, is also the winter home of John Ringling, famous circus magnate, but the Master Mind's training season is anything but a circus. It's a stern and arduous schedule that accounts for the consistent high standing and frequent pennant winnings of the Giants.
>
> Clearwater fans have the real joy of seeing Dazzy Vance twirl his arm into shape for the season, and high, wide and fancy pitching is watched with interest to see what the summer months may be expected to bring forth.
>
> There are still two major-league clubs who train in California, and one in Texas. Louisiana has held a club for many seasons, and Georgia also has the honor of one, but Florida has made a record for all time in the number of major-league clubs to be gathered together at one time in one State, and the games to be encountered at every turn are enough to make the State a veritable fans' paradise. The strangest part of it all is that where many of these camps now stand was swamp but a season or two ago. For instance, it was early in the last spring that it was definitely decided that the Yankees would go to St. Petersburg. The city donated a large sum of money to build a camp, and a big tract of jungle swamp was purchased, east of the city. In a month's time the swamp was filled in and leveled. In two months it had been turfed with as perfect a diamond as the most exacting player could ask, and a complete club-house and locker system installed. Bleachers were erected and fences built, and by the time the Yankees arrived, they found as fine a camp as could be seen in Florida.
>
> It's not all work and no play for the clubs, tho the "rookies" are held to a very stiff discipline. The baseball men can be seen at the race-tracks, enjoying the thrills of rival sports; fishing for giant tarpon in the deep and stormy waters of the Gulf of Mexico; guiding speedy motor-cruisers over the smooth waters of the bays, and piloting graceful sailboats. Motoring is a first-rate sport, and Florida abounds with good roads and better scenery. They visit

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one another's training-camps and say hello to former teammates, friends or enemies. There's golf to be had everywhere in Florida, shooting in the jungle districts and swimming almost everywhere. So it's a colorful spring that the baseball luminaries spend down on the tip-end of the Atlantic coast-line, and small wonder that each year increasing numbers of fans follow them to watch their training, to bask in the sunshine, and generally have a rare good time.

WHEN CHAMPIONS' CROWNS TEETER

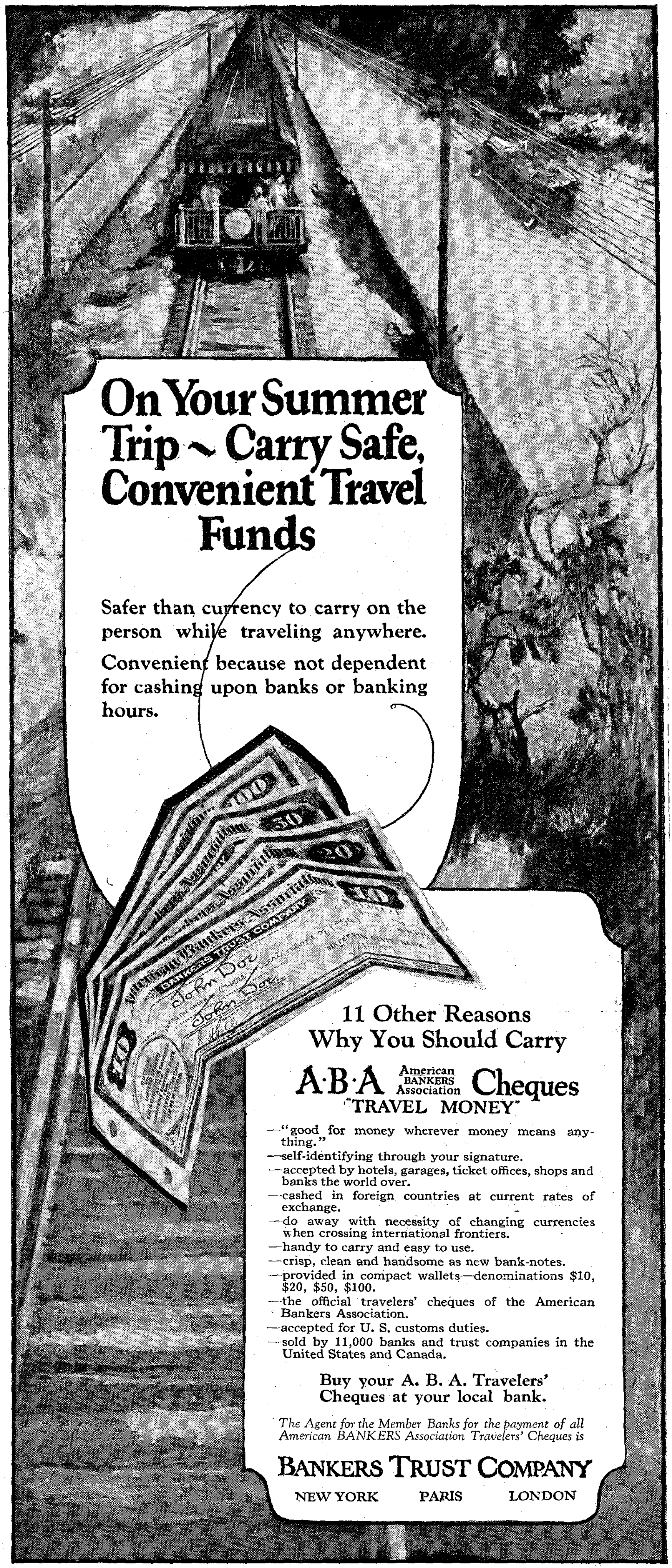
"A CRISIS of the first magnitude" is one editorial writer's description of a temporary defeat encountered by William T. Tilden at the hands of the French entrants in the recent national indoor games. The Washington *Post* dubs the occasion "Black Friday," and adds that almost the sole bright spot amid the gloom was the performance of Miss Wills at Beaulieu; for, "without leaving the court, she won two more matches very easily in the tournament for the Bristol cup." However—

While the California girl was thus upholding the honor of America on foreign soil three of the bright particular stars of United States lawn-tennis suffered sudden and violent eclipse on their native heath. One after the other—Richards, Tilden and Hunter—went down in defeat before the French invaders—Lacoste, Borotra and Brugnon. In each case there is no doubt that the better man on the day was victorious. Richards was clearly outplayed by Lacoste; Tilden, despite the gamest of struggles against fate, was smothered by Borotra's astounding volleying, his invincible backhand and his lightning speed; and Brugnon in a hard-fought match showed greater ability at the finish of each set than did his stalwart rival.

The greatest upset was, of course, that which involved the defeat of Tilden, the national champion, the ranking No. 1 lawn-tennis player of the world. But in sport apparently no one is invincible. There was sound philosophy in Suzanne Lenglen's remark to the correspondent, "Please do not think I am so conceited that I do not know I must be beaten some time." The undefeated champions in any game are few and far between. There are some unreasonable critics, who are clamorously outspoken for pure amateurism, and who yet accuse Tilden of allowing his devotion to his newly embraced profession of the stage to interfere with his ability on lawn-tennis courts. What would these gentlemen have? Even tennis-players do not live on air, and unless a man is a millionaire, or at least of independent means, he has to have some business or profession in order to support himself if he is to maintain his amateur status. Should he capitalize his ability in sport and make a living out of the game he plays he at once becomes branded as a professional and becomes anathema to his former admirers. The case of "Red" Grange and the gibes directed at him are still fresh in the public memory.

If Tilden is to be a success as an actor the probabilities are that he will be obliged to withdraw more and more from spectacular lawn-tennis and use the courts simply as a means of keeping physically fit. He has been hounded so much in recent years that no one need be surprized if he retires altogether from that public competition in which he has gained world-wide fame.

The Troy *Record* remarks that tennis



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The Literary Digest School and College :: Directory ::

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 10th and September 11th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Abbott Academy	Andover, Mass.
Lindenwood College	Box 726, St. Charles, Mo.
Monticello Seminary	Godfrey, Ill.
Miss Beard's School for Girls, address	"Principal," Orange, N. J.
Sullins College	Box D, Bristol, Va.
Glendale College	Box 1, Glendale, Ohio

Boys' Preparatory

Peddie Institute	Box 4-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Moses Brown School	Providence, R. I.

Summer Schools

Culver Summer Schools	Culver, Ind.
University of Colorado	Dept. V., Boulder, Colorado

Vocational and Professional

Rider College of Business Administration	Box L, Trenton, N. J.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School	464 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Colorado School of Mines	Box T, Golden, Colorado
New Mexico School of Mines	Box P-4, Socorro, New Mexico

Special

Martin Institute for Speech Defects	405 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Devereux Schools	Box L, Berwyn, Pa.
Stewart Home Training School	Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
School for Stammerers	Citizens National Bank Building, Tyler, Texas
Anne Tillery Renshaw School of Speech	1739 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

without Tilden would not have arrived at the heights it has reached in this country, and continues:

> Still it is true that an athlete can not retain his supremacy indefinitely. The same question may be asked concerning Tilden that is asked concerning Suzanne Lenglen. Has Tilden reached the top-notch of his marvelous efficiency and begun to slip? Accounts of the match between him and Lacoste agree that Tilden called on the full battery of his spectacular strokes to stem the whirlwind and precise attack of the Frenchman, and failed. Does this mean that Tilden has reached the point where his supremacy is to continue to be seriously threatened, or does it mean that his professional stage career has interfered with his play, on the principle that a man can do only one thing and do it superlatively well?
>
> That is a question still to be answered. Tilden may have to yield hitherto unquestioned laurels just as Suzanne may be obliged to bow before a new-comer from America. In Tilden's case there can be no excuse to offer. Tilden at his very best would have had a difficult time with René Lacoste Thursday.

Viewing the whole field of amateur champions at one game and another, Grantland Rice predicts that "a flock of coronets" will topple before another year dies; and he couples Tilden with Rogers Hornsby, the batting leader, whose championship, like Tilden's, dates from 1920. Concerning which we read in *Collier's Weekly:*

> Hornsby was twenty-four then, and Tilden was slightly older. For six years both have kept their crowns clamped upon their steamy brows through long periods of intense action.
>
> There was no "Dempsey defense" of a title in their long reigns. They met the best that the nation and the world at large could send against them without wavering or slipping.
>
> Tilden and Hornsby this season go out after their seventh successive crowns. They are among the great champions of all time, since both have held the top so long in one of the great spans of sport. It will be interesting to see how they survive the coming campaign. Of the two Hornsby has the better chance. Yet both must be favored to repeat at least another year.
>
> Hornsby's supremacy was marked last fall when he completed a four-year average above .400, a remarkable achievement. Tilden had a closer call. His one great challenger through all these years has been Little Bill Johnston of California, who has to yield too much of a physical handicap to have an even break.
>
> Johnston has offered brilliant resistance more than once, but Tilden's greater speed, reach and power have been enough to take him safely through.
>
> What about Tilden for the year ahead?
>
> Here is a tennis-player of brains, generalship, speed, power and amazing skill. There is no one else who has as great command of so many strokes There is no one else who can cover so much turf. He will not be beaten until time has cut in upon his stamina.
>
> Tennis is a hard, driving game where

> youth often has the call, but Tilden in the early thirties is far from being near the end of his trail. He will still be favored to beat any man he meets. His four nearest rivals are Johnston, Richards, Lacoste and Borotra.
>
> Richards, Lacoste and Borotra have an advantage in years, and one of the three will overtake him in time. Johnston, his closest rival, is also a veteran campaigner who can't go on indefinitely. The wonder is that, with his slight physique, he has done as well as he has.

Tilden and Hornsby should both finish in front at least another year, Rice reiterates:

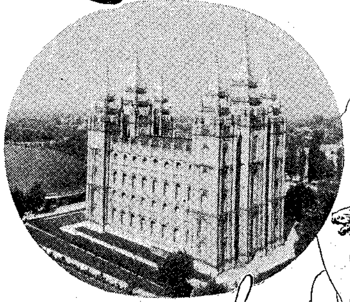
> Both are stars who know how to keep in condition and it will be something of an upset if either is bowled over or crowded out.
>
> Hornsby will not be thirty until April. He is still in his prime, with possibly four or five years of leadership left, unless some new marvel happens along or some slump carries him down. Like Tilden, he keeps in fine physical condition the year around, and so has no hard training season to face before he gets in shape.

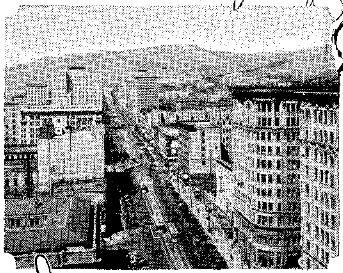
Dempsey's crown-keeping tactics in the boxing world for six years are criticized by this writer thus:

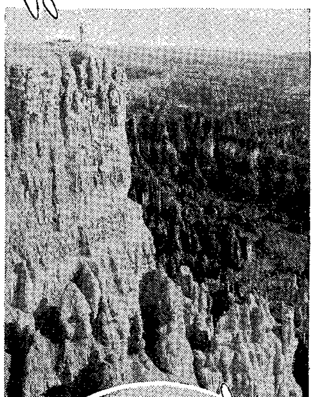
> Jack Dempsey won his title shortly before Hornsby and Tilden reached the top, but where they have defended their crowns each season he has ducked the issue for the last three years. He is still champion because he has refused to risk his title. He has fought but twice in nearly five years, and has sidestept every challenger who came along.
>
> What will happen to Dempsey if he ever meets Wills or Tunney is a guess. No one can tell into just what fighting shape he can work himself after abandoning his profession so long. He will never be the Dempsey of Toledo again, nor anything like it. The odds will be against his beating any good man, but it will be impossible to judge his chance until he has finished his next training turn, if he ever fights again.
>
> Tilden and Hornsby have stept out to meet the best in their games, where Dempsey has turned his title into a trade-mark and thrown away his boxing-gloves.

Two women's crowns are safe—perhaps—those of Helen Wills, tennis champion of the United States, and Glenna Collett, golf champion, according to Grantland Rice:

> Miss Wills is almost certain to make it four years in a row. She has been improving steadily year by year, and her extra allotment of hitting power gives her too great an advantage, on this side of the Atlantic at least.
>
> The young California entry can not only hit the ball hard, terrifically hard, but she can *control* her hitting, which is even more important. It is quite probable that she will set a new record for consecutive championships before she is through. It isn't given to many to have a three-year championship start at twenty or twenty-one.
>
> Glenna Collett, as brilliant in her field as Helen Wills is at tennis, has a more uncertain sport to face. She is now the finest woman golfer in America, another hard-hitting young star who will be favored against any individual opponent.
>
> But there is no certainty in golf, and







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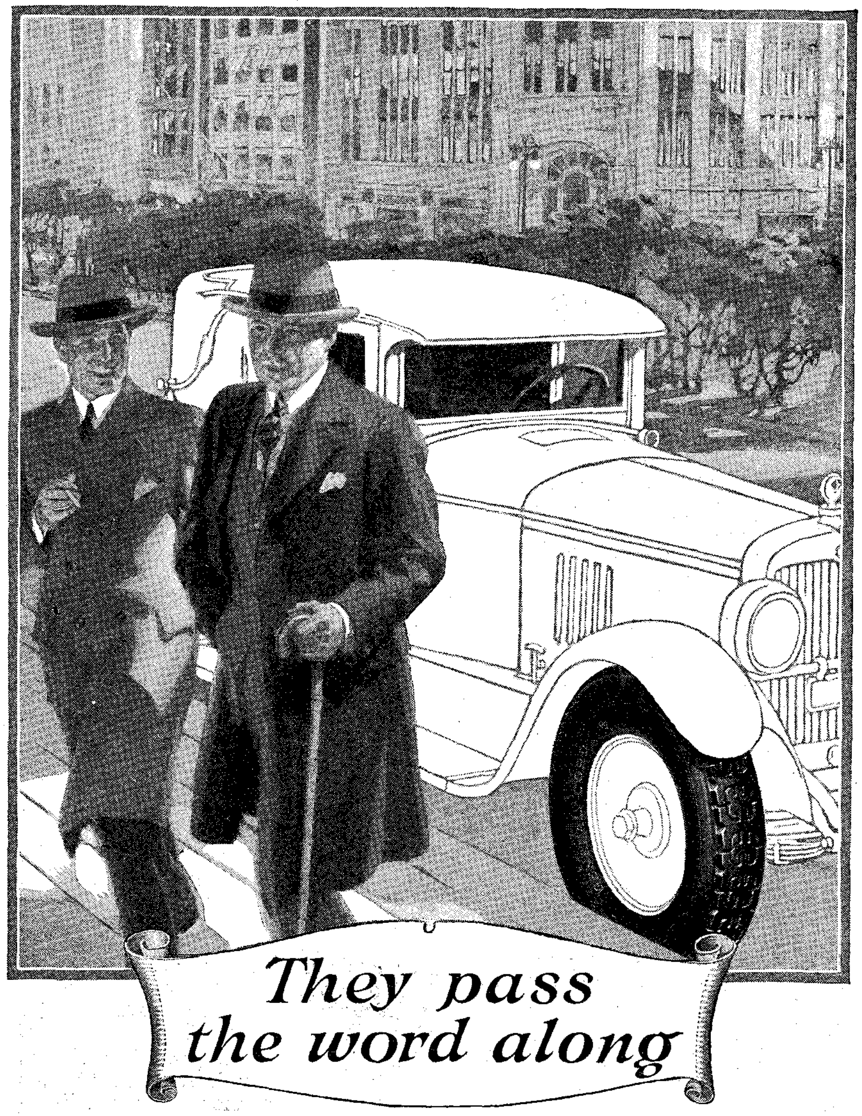
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

one or two missed putts in an eighteen-hole match may stop any champion. Miss Collett averaged 78 at St. Louis through the week, and yet she came close to defeat at least twice.

Miss Collett has youth, power, skill and experience to help her along, a great combination in any game.

"Helen Wills is surer to retain her title than any other champion," we are told, "and Willie Macfarlane, open golf champion of the United States, is the one facing the roughest assignment. It is about 3 to 1 that Miss Wills will repeat. It is about 7 to 1 or 8 to 1 that Macfarlane won't." In golf—

Any defending champion who must face Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Jim Barnes, Leo Diegel, Gene Sarazen, Jock Hutchison, Johnny Farrell, Bill Mehlhorn and a dozen or so more is up against trouble in bulk. No golfer has won a U. S. open twice in a row since McDermott doubled up in 1911 and 1912. Macfarlane is a brilliant golfer, but there are too many others just as good, and there are too many kinks and twists in the ancient game to leave any crown even fairly safe.

What about Bobby Jones? This young golfer, who will be twenty-four years old in March, is one of the most interesting of all the competitive rulers. He is hooked to a game, the uncertainties of which are beyond any mere human grip or grasp.

Jones hasn't finished worse than second in any open championship since 1922. He tied for second place in 1922, won in 1923, finished second in 1924, tied for first place in 1925, and lost on the play-off after a thirty-six-hole match.

No other American golfer has ever made any such four-year showing. In addition to this he won the amateur championship at match play in 1924 and 1925 without being prest.

Now Jones has his chance to set a record by winning the amateur title three years in a row. The next test will come at Baltusrol, and some golfer will need a big day to outcudgel the Georgian who has now added experience to his skill.

Anything can happen in golf, but Jones will always be hard to beat in a championship match. When he finally added a remarkable putting touch to the other features of his game, he became a champion who will always be hard to beat.

"The greatest number of championship changes will hit boxing, where there isn't a title-holder who is walking on safe ground," forecasts this authority, and goes on:

In the eight important divisions there should be five changes, provided, of course, the champions are willing to give their leading challengers a chance. The main action will take place in the light heavyweight division around Berlenbach, Delaney and Stribling, a trio able to put on more action than any other pugilistic class. When any two of these meet there will be resin dust all over the landscape.

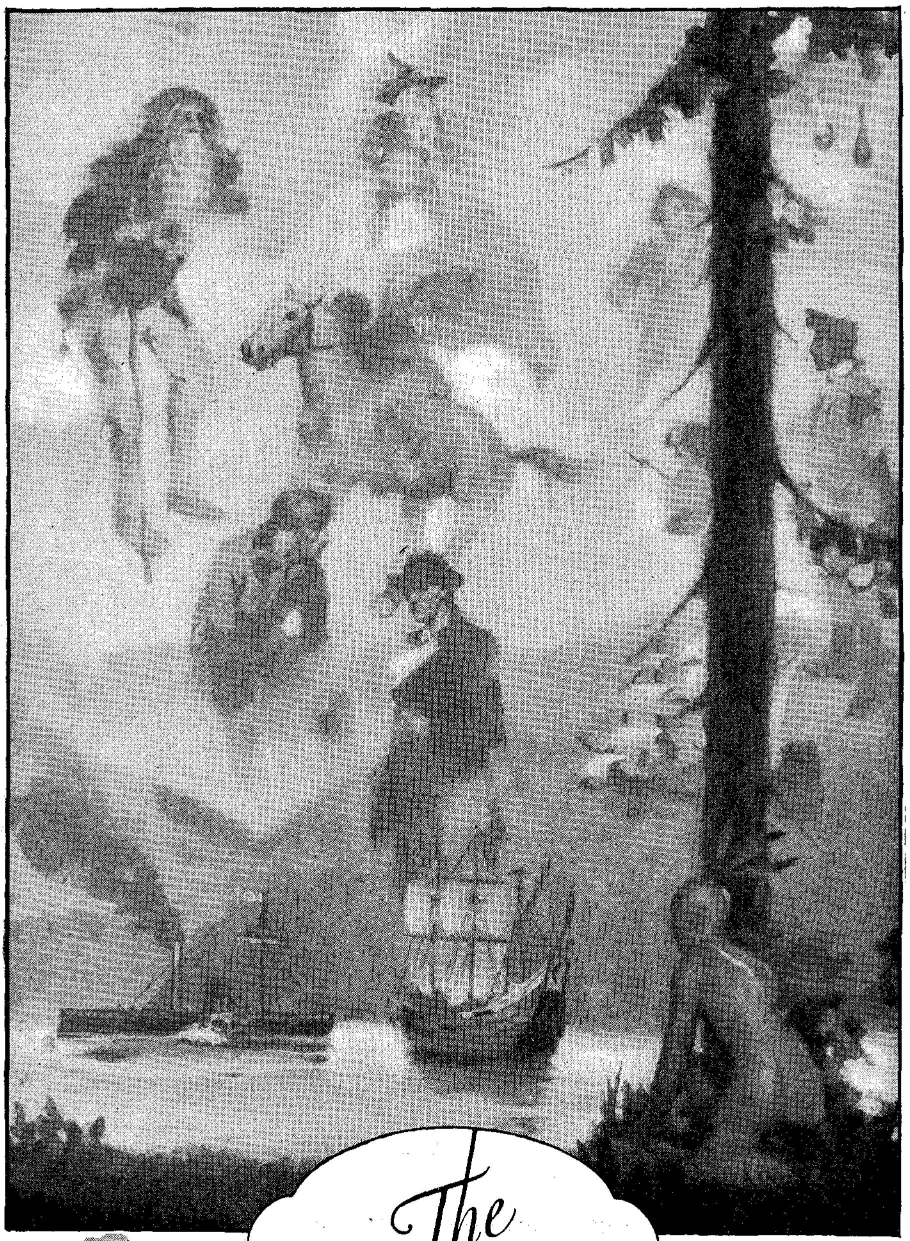
Their Annual Ablution.—350,000 men, women and children will suddenly need Easter dry-cleansing.—*From an ad in the Toledo Blade.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE EDUCATION OF A BAKER

LARGE-SCALE production has raised many a simple domestic operation into the domain of engineering. The housewife who knows how to produce one or two good loaves of home-made bread would be stumped if required to multiply her quantity by tens of thousands. Our modern bakeries are really manufactories in the realm of chemical engineering, and a thorough scientific training is necessary for those who are to superintend them and control their delicate and complicated operations. To-day we have schools of baking; and the dean of one of these, C. B. Morison of the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, tells of its necessity and value, and explains the elements of its curriculum, in an article on "The Scientific Background of Baking," printed in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago). The story of bread and baking, Dean Morison reminds us, is interwoven with the social and cultural development of the race. The obscure origins are lost in the prehistoric past, and the earliest references to them are to be sought in the literature of folklore and tradition. He goes on:

> Primitive bread was probably made by merely soaking cereal grains in water, followed by pressing of the swollen mass into a cake and then exposing it to the heat of the sun, or to the hot ashes of the fire. Simple baked cakes of this description have been found on the site of the ancient lake dwellings of Switzerland, and are still made in various parts of the world. The reduction of the grain to a coarse meal by manual methods, such as the mortar and pestle, was an important step forward.
>
> These primitive breads were unleavened, and it is commonly supposed that the preparation of leavened or fermented bread finds its earliest historical records in the literature of the Egyptians. The leaven used was very simple, obtained by spontaneous fermentation of a dough of ground grain and water containing wild yeasts and gas-forming bacteria, derived mainly from the atmosphere. A batch of dough was inoculated with this leaven to start fermentation.
>
> The art of bread-making became an important industry in ancient Greece and Rome, and the baking trade a recognized social factor in the welfare of the State. Bread was made under the strict supervision of Roman law, and the legal relation of bakers to the State is still continued in all civilized nations. The Roman legions carried their bakers and methods of baking into Northern Europe, and our barbaric ancestors in the passage of time adopted the leavened bread of their conquerors. In medieval times the bakers' guilds were powerful in civic affairs, and the production of bread under the supervision of city and State was subject to strict regulation.
>
> It was not until the eighteenth century that we find the real beginnings of an active scientific interest in bread. While the classical and medieval natural philosophers had speculated on flour, dough, leaven and bread, as they did on anything else in nature, the baker and the miller had to



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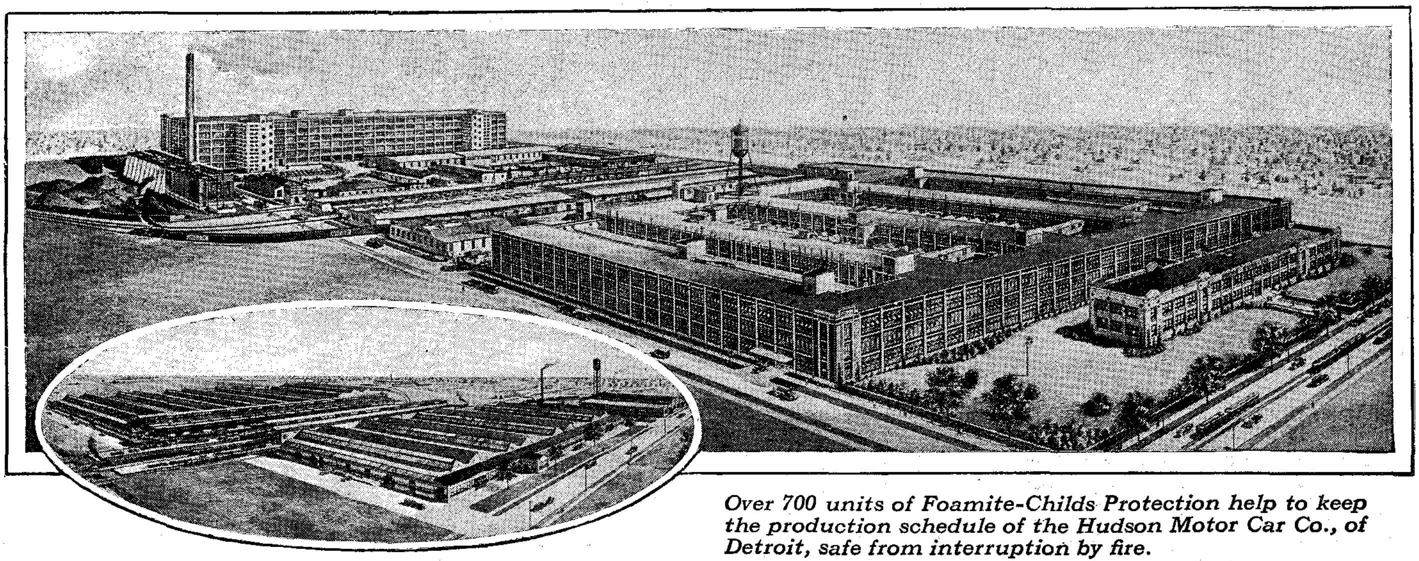
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

> wait until the new science of chemistry could be applied to the familiar phenomena of the bakery.
>
> In 1767, Malouin a Professor of Medicine in the College de France, published his "Description of the Baker's Art"—one of the influences which inspired the great French chemist Parmentier to write his "Perfect Baker," published in Paris in 1778. Parmentier summarized the knowledge of the time on wheat, its cultivation, composition and properties, milling, the blending of flour, yeast and leaven, the mixing of dough, fermentation effect of salt, and baking. He also realized the necessity for training bakers in bread-making and food values, and was instrumental in founding a school of baking in Paris. This school continued and prospered until the French Revolution.
>
> Since Parmentier many of the great investigators in chemistry and biology have interested themselves in some of the problems relating to baking.
>
> In milling, the old stone mill of early days has been replaced by the roller milling introduced into this country about fifty years ago, and the modern flour-mill is equipped with the most ingenious machinery. The operation of a flour-mill not only requires engineering ability of a high order, but the organization of the mill chemical laboratory, with its staff of trained chemists engaged in control work and investigation.
>
> The modern bakery has developed to an organized industry with mechanical equipment for handling and weighing flour and other materials, high-speed mixers for mixing doughs, fermentation rooms under temperature and humidity control, automatic dividing, rounding, and molding machinery, controlled proof-boxes and ovens, that make possible the large-scale production of bread. Sanitary requirements are recognized, so that bread is offered to the consumer in accordance with high standards of public and industrial hygiene.
>
> The managing and production personnel of the modern baking industry should possess suitable training and grounding in both science and engineering. Since the baking process is fundamentally based on chemistry, biology, physics, and mathematics, and their applications, courses of training for future bakers must include instruction in these subjects.
>
> Special training equivalent to a science degree in chemistry and biology is necessary for the student who wishes to enter the baking industry as a control chemist, and these courses are given in some universities and colleges. Basic general engineering training is also required. There have been, however, no satisfactory courses available until recently for the student who wishes to enter the industry for a future position as a shop superintendent, or production manager.

The development of a technical course of this kind requires an expensive commercial baking equipment, laboratories, and a special teaching personnel with scientific and technical training and a practical connection with the baking industry. Short intensive courses are required for students who come directly from the industry and can not afford long periods of instruction. At the American Institute of Baking, we are told, three short courses in baking of sixteen weeks each have been organized to meet the demand for such intensive and fundamental training. To quote again:

> Supplementing the regular subjects of instruction, special lectures are given on food laws, sanitary regulations, weight laws, legal relations of bakers, industrial, and personal hygiene, sales problems and trade associations.
>
> The practical shop work is conducted in a completely equipped mechanical bakery and is based exclusively on actual problems. All students are required to spend from thirty to thirty-two full-time days in the bakery, working on problems of formulas, fermentation, and the general and special requirements both by manual and machine methods for all types of bread and rolls. This includes a minimum of seventy-five hours in the dough or fermentation room, and 150 hours in the other departments of the bakery. The shop work requires attendance of ninety hours on lectures, quizzes, and class-room instruction, and thirty hours for special instruction in production methods according to the best commercial practise. In the last few months of the course each student must demonstrate his ability to operate and manage the Institute Bakery and handle a regular commercial shop to the satisfaction of the instructors.
>
> The work in the Experimental Bakery is based on the study of experiments to give the student a knowledge of the effect of the various ingredients and conditions on fermentation and the quality of the resulting bread. The solution of production problems is continued throughout the course and requires home study and the compilation of special reports.
>
> The brief course in General Science provides the student with an elementary knowledge of chemistry, physics and biology as a basis and introduction to the subjects of Baking Materials, Chemical Laboratory Experiments and Nutrition. Special emphasis is given to the biological aspects of bread-making, in the instruction given in the biology of yeast, bacteria and molds. Such a course is also at present of great value to those graduate chemists and biologists who are preparing themselves to enter the baking industry in its control and research laboratories.
>
> Another example of where special training in a school within the industry is of advantage is in the training of instructors for what has been termed vocational training. Many of our large cities have begun or are considering the advisability of the organization of part-time courses in baking in their vocational schools for the young people employed in the bakeries. One of the practical difficulties here is to find the right kind of instructor, one who not only has had practical experience, but one who has also some knowledge of chemistry and biology and their application in the baking process.
>
> The science teacher in the secondary schools will find much interesting material in the phenomena of baking, which can be used in terms of the natural sciences. In all science teaching, some point of contact with the facts of common every-day experience is essential if the student is to become really interested. The teacher should be on the lookout for things which will stimulate wholesome curiosity, and among those very near at home are the



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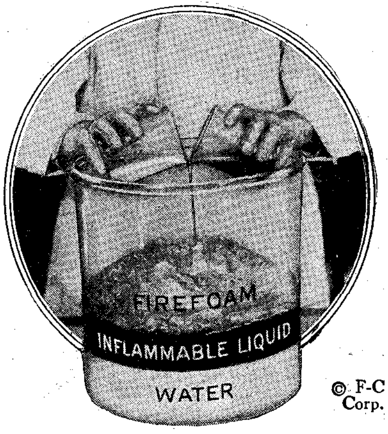

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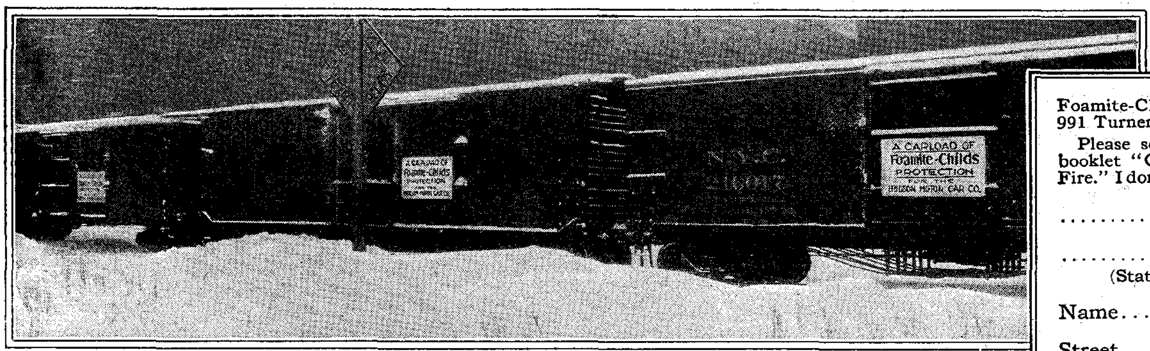

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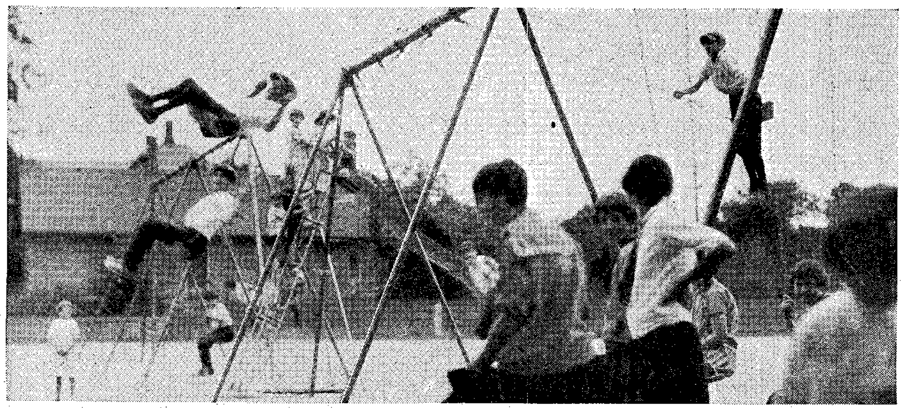

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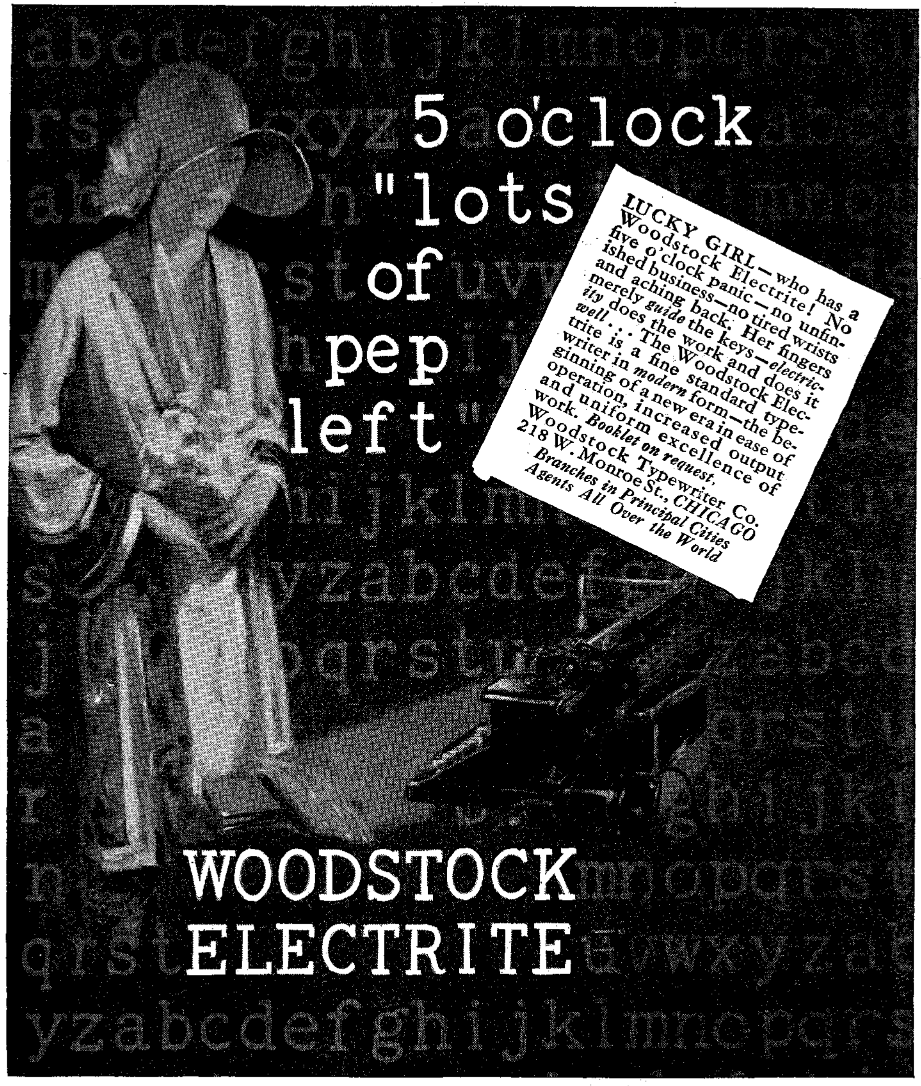
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

unique biological and biochemical phenomena of the baking process.

Fermentation has always been a fascinating subject from the earliest times. The effects of enzyme activity are among the most striking phenomena of the bakery, and the inquiring student will also observe the swelling of colloids on a large scale, the fixing of carbon dioxid foam structure by heat and concomitant changes that are concerned with the behavior of proteins and carbohydrates.

The scientific background of baking has been in process of development for about a century and a half, and much research is still necessary before a clear and comprehensive picture of the process may be drawn. The work thus far accomplished has been the result of many hands, and the facts established have made it possible for the baker to base the most efficient practise of his art on the help which has been given to him by the chemist and biologist.

MORE MERCURIC GOLD FROM GERMANY

INCREASING success in the effort of German science to transform mercury into gold is reported in Gothen advices to the American Chemical Society, we are told in one of its recent press bulletins. In one year, these advices state, ten thousand times as much gold as before has been produced from the same quantity of mercury through the experiments carried on by Professors Miethe and Stammreich. We read:

> Gold has also been obtained, it was said, at the Siemens Works in Berlin by bombarding mercury surfaces with electrons in extremely high vacuum.
>
> The work of Miethe and Stammreich, it was stated, is dispelling the doubt that existed among eminent German chemists, among them Fritz Haber, internationally famous for his development of synthetic ammonia, a large factor in German war plans. Attempts to derive gold from mercury in the United States by the same methods, it was said, have failed.

The message to the American Chemical Society from its Gothen correspondent, which will be printed in its official journal, follows:

> The skepticism toward experiments on the transformation of mercury into gold dwindled when investigators reported before the German Chemical Society on the results of their more recent experiments.
>
> Professor Haber, who previously cherished the greatest doubt as to the accuracy of the experiments, congratulated Professor Miethe and related how on his world tour he had seen in the laboratory of Professor Nagaoka at Tokyo the apparatus with which the latter, later, but independently of Miethe, had likewise obtained gold from mercury, and that he himself could confirm the results by repetition of the experiment.
>
> If electrical discharges are passed between mercury electrodes in a dielectric, that is, paraffin, the gold is found only in the mercury atomized in the spark path and at concentrations of gold to mercury as one part to ten thousand, that is, from

one kilogram of mercury is obtained 0.1 gram or 100 milligrams of gold.

Up to the time of the first publications, Miethe had obtained one part of gold from 100,000,000 parts of mercury. Thus, in about a year success has been attained in increasing ten thousandfold the yield of gold from the same amount of mercury.

Likewise in the laboratory of the Siemens Works in Berlin they have succeeded in obtaining gold after bombarding mercury surfaces with electrons in extremely high vacuum.

It is to be emphasized that all methods thus far applied permit practically complete recovery of the mercury so that the same quantity can be used repeatedly.

Theoretically this is comprehensible even if it is assumed that only the one isotope of mercury, with the atomic weight 197, is subjected to transformation; for the amount of this isotope far surpasses the amounts of gold so far obtained.

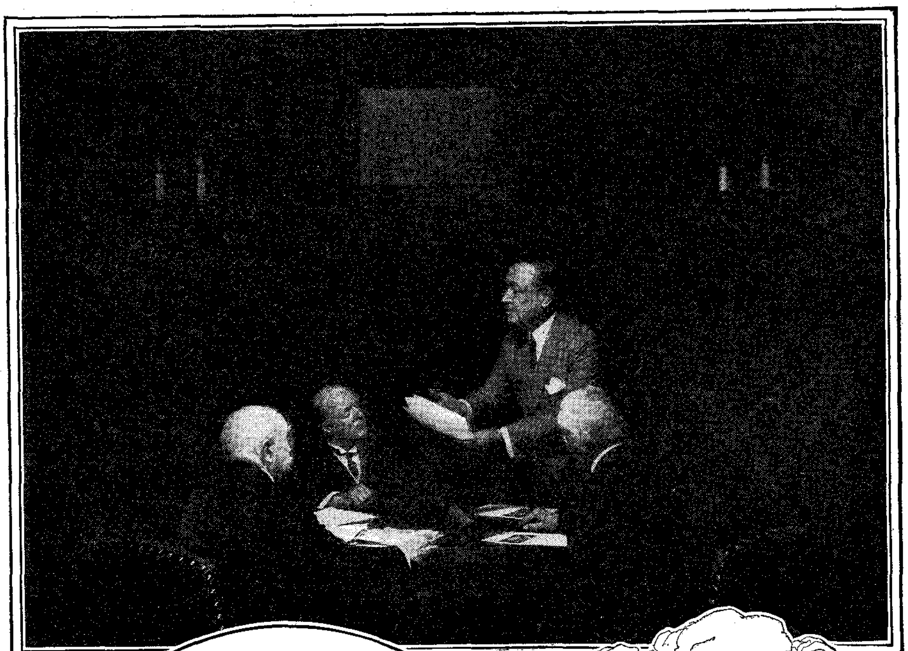
The silverlike substance which often appears with the gold, or is formed almost exclusively, arises likewise, according to Miethe, from the mercury. Professor Nagaoka has also obtained, together with gold, a second substance which he described as similar to platinum."

Chemists from whom comment was asked said that the results attributed to the work of Miethe and Stammreich were "theoretically possible."

A HOTEL HOSPITAL

IF you eat too much pie in the new Palmer House, Chicago, no ambulance need be called for you. An ordinary elevator will bear you swiftly to the sixth floor, on which you will find a completely equipped hospital. An up-to-date operating-room is at your disposal if your meal has brought on appendicitis. With no intentional disparagement, doubtless, of the long-famous Palmer House cuisine, *Hospital Management* (Chicago), announces proudly that this hospital is expected to be one of the busiest departments of the hotel. The first unit has been completed and put into operation. There are good and sufficient reasons, we are told, why a hospital is a necessity in the modern hotel. Not only humanitarian, but business considerations indicate the need of modern and complete equipment for the care of the sick and injured. The hospital of the Chicago hostelry compares favorably with any other industrial hospital in the country. We read:

> The hospital is in charge of Dr. John S. Sweeney, who for more than twenty years maintained offices in the old hotel building, now supplanted by the new unit. Dr. Sweeney was inclose touch with Holabird & Roche, the architects, while they were planning the house, and many of his ideas were adopted for the hospital department, consisting of eleven rooms on the sixth floor, which is easily and quickly reached from all parts of the building.
>
> The first unit of the Palmer House contains more than 1,000 rooms and the second unit will add about 1,200 to this, making a total of more than 2,200 rooms, each occupied by one or more persons. The present staff consists of 2,000 employees, with 500 more to be added with the



When PERFORMANCE *Counts*

"SIGN this order—and if in sixty days you can find one P-A-X user who is dissatisfied, we will cancel the order. Meantime, we will be making up the equipment."

So said a P-A-X sales engineer fifteen years ago to an official of the Curtis Publishing Company, when it was suggested that an additional sixty days' investigation be made before ordering P-A-X. The order was signed, and the investigation was thorough; but users throughout the country had only praise to offer. The equipment was installed; and when the Curtis Publishing Company erected its new building on Independence Square, Philadelphia, a few years ago, P-A-X was chosen for it as a natural result of their experience.

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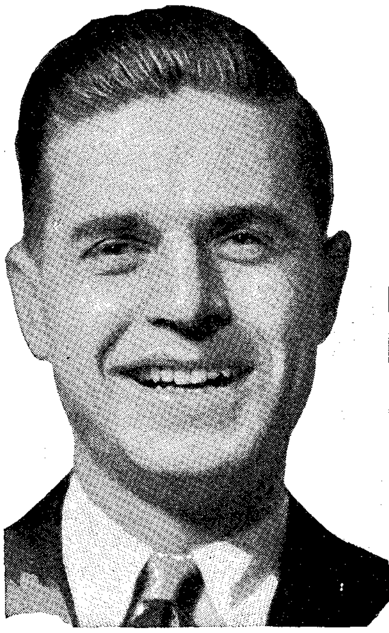

Sound Sleep at Night

20,000 doctors recommend Ovaltine —a delicious new food-drink from Switzerland

and Energetic Days *can be yours* A new natural way—from Switzerland—to banish sleepless nights and give you all-day energy

When you go to bed do your nerves stay up? Leaving you dragged out on the morrow—your mornings logy, your energies drained by afternoon? Modern science has found a natural way to overcome this—a way to sound, restful sleep that quickly restores your tired mind and body.

Morning finds you a new man. Fresh, clear-eyed, buoyant. You have the energy to carry you right through the day and into the evening.

A 3-day test will show you. We urge you to make this test. It is well worth while.

Sound sleep—active days

Taken at night, a cup of Ovaltine brings sound, restful sleep and all-day energy quickly and naturally. This is why:

FIRST—it combines in easily digested form, certain vitalizing and building-up food essentials in which your daily fare is lacking. One cup of Ovaltine has more real food value than 12 cups of beef extract.

SECOND—Ovaltine has the power actually to digest 4 to 5 times its weight in other foods which may be in your stomach. Thus, a few minutes after drinking, Ovaltine is turning itself and all other foods into rich, red blood.

This quick assimilation of nourishment is restoring to the entire body. Frayed nerves are soothed. Digestion goes on efficiently. Restful sleep comes. And as you sleep you are gathering strength and energy.

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Ovaltine is a delightful pure food drink. In use in Switzerland for 30 years. Now in universal use in England and her colonies. During the great war it was included as a standard war ration for invalid soldiers.

A few years ago Ovaltine was introduced into this country. Today hundreds of hospitals use it. More than 20,000 doctors recommend it. Not only as a restorative, but also for malnutrition, nerve strain, convalescence, backward children, nursing mothers and the aged.

Just make a 3-day test of Ovaltine. Note the difference, not only in your sleep, but in your next day's energy. You tackle your work with greater vigor. You "carry through" for the whole day. You aren't too tired to go out for the evening. There's a new zest to your work; to all your daily activities. It's truly a "Pick-up" drink—for any time of day.

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Drug stores sell Ovaltine in 4 sizes for home use. Or drink it at the soda fountains. But to let you try it we will send a 3-day introductory package for 10 cents to cover cost of packing and mailing. Just send in the coupon with 10 cents.

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(One package to a person)

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

completion of the second unit. This means, conservatively, 5,000 persons who may require the services of a doctor or the house hospital at any time, not including the large numbers, at least 5,000 more, who use the restaurants of the hotel.

While the director of the hospital does not regard it as a place where patients may stay indefinitely in case of illness, but rather as a clearing-house for those who become ill or are injured, the facilities are adequate. An operating-room is maintained where, in cases of emergency, the hospital physicians may operate.

Most of the large dinners given in a hotel are at night. These banquets attract hundreds, even thousands of persons, and it is not often that a large number of banqueters can gather without at least one and usually more of the number becoming ill.

Under ordinary conditions the dinner would fall flat, in view of the indisposition of one of the diners, and the whole thing would react against the hotel. If one of the diners at the Palmer House now succumbs to an epileptic fit, or any other kind of a seizure, he is whisked away to the hospital on the sixth floor, where he can be given proper medical attention without any undue interruption of the dinner.

In a good many instances all that the patients require is rest after the paroxysm has passed. A few hours of sleep restore them to their usual health, and they are able to leave the hospital."

From still another view-point the Palmer House management regards it as good business to have a hospital, with its attendant medical supervision. It is thus able to check up on employees entering its service. Dr. Sweeney and his staff examine employees on their entrance, and any one suffering from infectious disease, or found to be a carrier, is excluded from service until he or she can show a clean bill of health. It is planned to make these examinations periodical, at least as far as the food departments are concerned. To quote further:

The hospital was planned in such a way that employees can reach it without coming into contact with guests of the house who may be seeking medical attention.

Accidents among hotel employees are rather frequent. Usually they are not important, but are always painful. Scalds and burns are the most frequent variety, the kitchen contributing more to the activities of the hospital and physicians than any other department.

Separate waiting-rooms are maintained for men and women guests. There is a consulting-room, a laboratory, where the usual tests of blood count, etc., are conducted, rooms for the night doctor and night nurse, both with bath, two wards, one for men and another for women, and a room where records are kept.

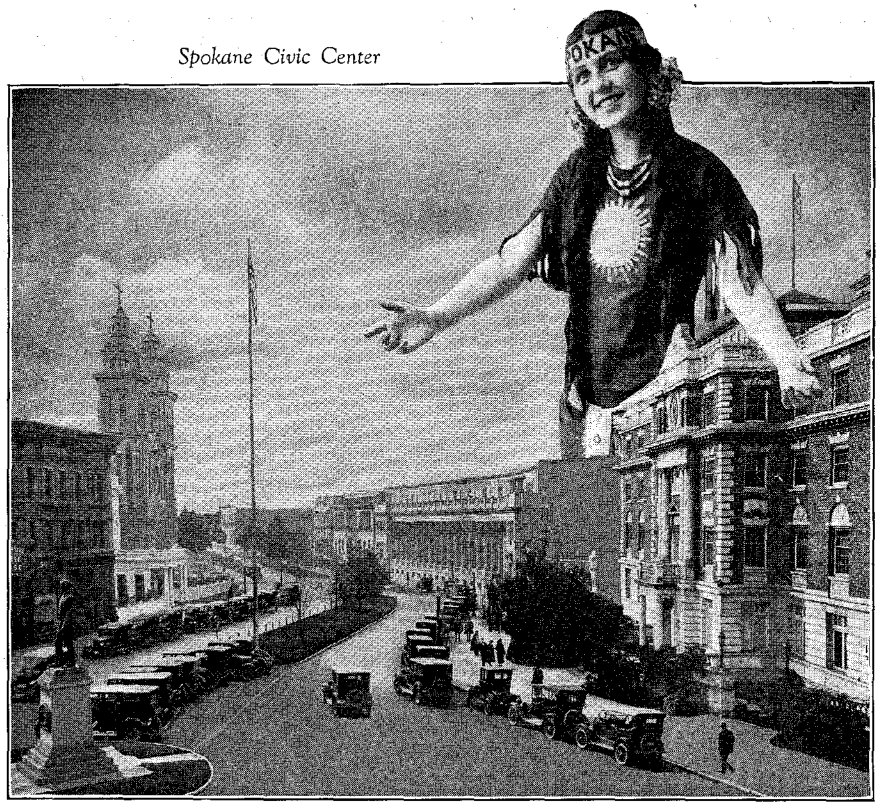
The operating-room of the Palmer House is equipped far more elaborately than the average industrial establishment. Included are an irrigator stand, a footstool, a Mayo instrument stand, a 17-inch electric sterilizer with stand, a table with two shelves, a mahogany laboratory bench, a mahogany stool, a table and pad, a waste pail, a stool and an office cabinet.

HOW TO TELL WHEN STATIC IS COMING

WEATHER conditions during the recent International Radio Broadcast Tests were not what could be described as ideal. Had it been possible to foretell what sort of radio weather was in store for that week, many disappointments would have been averted. Some fans are not aware that the forecasting of radio conditions from the weather is feasible to a certain extent. An article on this subject appears in *The Radio Broadcast Magazine* (Garden City, N. Y.), from the pen of J. C. Jensen, of Nebraska Wesleyan University, an expert on meteorological matters. We read:

> Attempts to explain the variations in radio-receiving conditions have been made constantly since the very beginnings of wireless transmission, but the tremendous increase in the number of persons owning receiving apparatus since the advent of broadcasting has resulted in a much more general interest in all problems affecting clearness and regularity of reception.
>
> Dr. L. W. Austin of the U. S. Bureau of Standards has been engaged for several years in recording the signal strength of high-power, long-wave commercial stations, such as Nauen in Germany, and LaFayette in France. His reports show that transmitting conditions are more favorable at night than in the daytime, and in winter than in summer. The amount of static disturbance varies greatly from day to day and is worse in the summer months. During the years 1920 and 1921, the American Radio Relay League, in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards conducted an extensive series of investigations in which amateurs used their receiving sets to determine the audibility of signals under various weather conditions. They found that stronger signals were obtained when the radio waves from transmitter to receiver pass parallel to the isobars than when they move at right angles to them. An isobar is an imaginary line connecting or marking places on the earth's surface where the barometric height, reduced to the sea-level, is the same at a given time for a certain period.
>
> It was found that stormy weather at the transmitting station does not affect the range or strength of the signals and that an area of clear weather connecting both stations results in less fading. Cloudy weather at the receiving station resulted in much more static than did clear weather. Our British cousins have recently completed a similar investigation and report conclusions in general agreement with those already given. They also found that the nature of the earth's surface in a given region influenced the strength of signals, water and mineral deposits being more favorable to good reception than sandy soil and rock. They further maintain that some signal variations attributed to fading are in reality caused by the antenna swinging in the wind and throwing the receiver out of tune.

Mr. Jensen reports that early in 1924, Dr. G. W. Pickard published an article on signal fading which presented the first satisfactory method by which the actual signal strength of radio carrier waves may be recorded. The curves obtained with his apparatus show rapid fluctuations in



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the carrier wave, the time between peaks, and the amount of change varying from night to night. The same type of apparatus was used by Dr. Pickard and others in obtaining data concerning the effects of the eclipse of last January on radio signals. Mr. Jensen proceeds:

One of the most interesting and widely discust articles dealing with radio and the weather was that of Professor Van Cleef in *Radio Broadcast* for May, 1925. This writer combined the observations of the lay observer of radio programs with the technical training in weather lore of the climatologist, and claims to have found a number of specific relationships between radio reception and weather conditions. The most important of these are that strong signals occur when transmission is at right angles to the isobars, or lines joining points of equal barometric pressure; signals are weaker, and fading is worse, when radio waves pass parallel to the isobars, and reception is weaker when transmission crosses from one pressure area to another.

The most accurate and extensive records of signal strengths yet made are those by Mr. M. P. Bruning, a graduate student in the radio laboratory at Nebraska Wesleyan University, three years ago. The audibility of the time signals from NAA, together with that of static, was measured daily over a period of several months. A local oscillator gave a standard tone whose intensity could be measured by means of a thermocouple and a galvanometer. This tone was then used to measure the sensitivity of the ear of the observer and to standardize the adjustments of the receiving set. A simple vacuum-tube receiver with the necessary voltmeters and ammeters to check on batteries and filament current, and an audibility meter, completed the outfit.

Many newspapers at present reproduce the daily weather map, so that if there is any simple relation between the directions of the isobars and radio-receiving conditions, a few moments' study of the map should be sufficient for determining the radio probabilities for the evening. These weather maps may be obtained from the nearest weather-bureau office in cases where the local newspaper does not publish them. The general conclusion arrived at in Mr. Jensen's article are as follows:

1. Signal strength will be greatest with settled weather conditions and transmission parallel with the isobars.
2. Good reception may also occur at right angles to the isobars, unless a storm center intervenes between sending and receiving stations.
3. Static is most noticeable as a storm area approaches, the crashing noises being audible for several hundred miles; and the hissing noises prevailing only in the immediate vicinity of a "low."
4. Fading is much less troublesome in daylight than at night.
5. Fading is much more noticeable in unsettled weather than when transmission is parallel with the isobars along the ridge of a "high."

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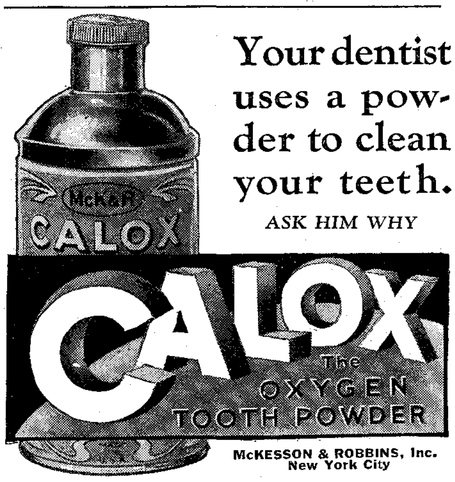

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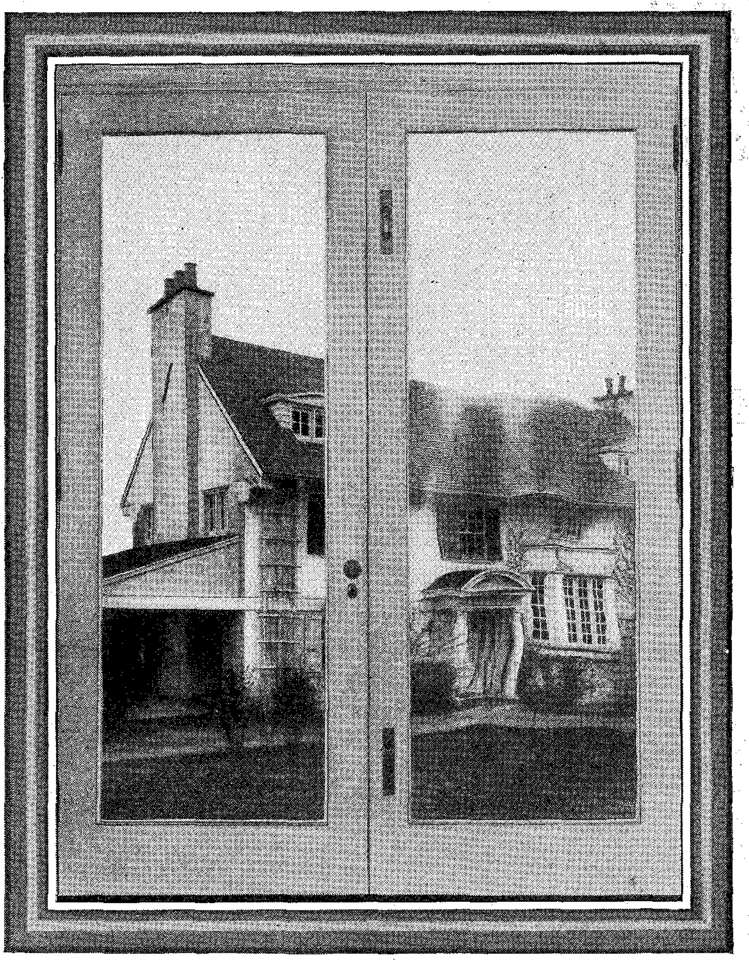
DEGREES OF TRUTH

DISPUTED questions are anathema to educators. They would appear to prefer to ignore such questions altogether, or to agree on some doubtful conclusion, and then teach it as if it were undoubted truth. As a matter of fact, statements may be graded continuously from those which are certainly true and universally accepted, such as "two and three are five," down to the certainly untrue, such as "black is white." The probability of these statements runs from 100 per cent. in the first case down to zero in the second. The majority of statements do not belong to either of these categories, but have some intermediate degree of probability, 93 per cent., perhaps; or 63. Anything taught to an intelligent adult should be accompanied by an approximate estimate of its probability. Yet we have the "accepted facts of science," with degrees of probability varying from 100 down to, perhaps, 60 per cent., usually presented as if they were all equally undoubted. Now it is not true that the latest theory of atomic constitution and the Einstein hypothesis of relativity, and the theorem that the angles of a triangle equal two right-angles, are all equally probable. This question, which has received too little notice from scientific men, is the subject of a letter to the New York *Times* from Paul Benrimo, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He writes:

> What is science, and how is one to discriminate it from the mere speculation which may some day be science but is not science now? When such speculation does not claim to be anything more than speculation, it is thoroughly honest and deserving of all respect. But not infrequently—and this is a good illustration of the psychology of advertising—unsubstantiated speculation lays claim to the popular title of science, thereby becoming pseudo-science. Sometimes there are several such movements in a single field of research, and each of these movements is certain that it is "the one true faith."
>
> When one considers what a popular shibboleth the term "science" has become, and how readily adherents spring to the side of any one who is alleged to come prophesying in the name of science, there emerges an evident need of some simple, readily applied test by which the average reader may distinguish between science, pseudo-science and honest speculation.
>
> I should like to propose the following test: Let us accord the name of science only to such conclusions as are accepted by the consensus of the learned world as a whole. By that I mean that even tho a conclusion in any particular field has been accepted by a majority of scholars in that field, we are nevertheless to withhold from that conclusion the name of science until we know that it is accepted by the rank and file of scholars in every other field.
>
> No doubt such a method of determining the validity of scientific thought would relegate to the ash-heap a good many theories whose proponents insist on calling them scientific. But why not? Nothing that is sound science would have anything to fear from the just criticism of its sister sciences. Is it not probable that the prospect of such universal scrutiny would tend to inhibit the propensity that is ever

A clear view
or a distorted one . . .
which will you have?



YOUR view depends upon the window glass you use. The sash at the left is glazed with Plate Glass. That at the right with ordinary glass. Note the difference. Plate Glass does not obscure your vision in the least. But see the fantastic effect wrought by the other pane. The wobbly pillars and humped roof are caused by the waves and irregularities in the glass.

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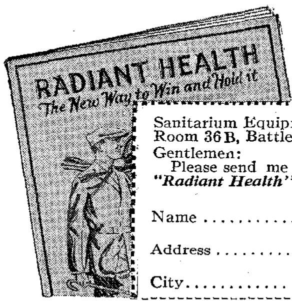
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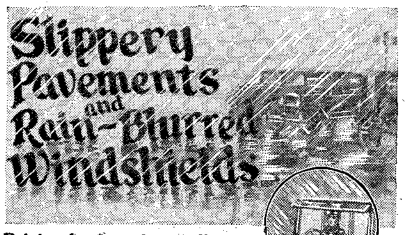
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

present in all of us to conclude that what we wish to be true is *ipso facto* true?

I am inclined to believe that if this test could be given sufficient publicity, and applied by every one who reads, the result might be a distinct curtailment of the crop of loose-talking, thinking and acting that is bedeviling us these days.

NEW WAY TO MAKE BREAD

A DISCOVERY that may cause a revolution in breadmaking, comparable with that brought about by the ancient experimenters who worked out the method of leavening the loaf, has been made by experts of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, we are told by the New York *Times*. This new process was described by its originator, Dr. C. O. Swanson, head of the department of milling, in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Kansas City, recently, says *The Times:*

Dr. Swanson explained the method as a mechanical modification of dough so that the time of fermentation required is only about one-third that necessary in the present process. The discovery also saves materials—flour and sugar—employed in breadmaking.

Dr. Swanson presented to his fellow chemists experimental data showing that the process, a method of dough-mixing in his machine, will enable bakers to put loaves into the oven in less than an hour after mixing, whereas at present the dough must stand for fermentation over a period of two and one-half hours or longer. The Kansas scientist also gave evidence showing that the amount of flour and sugar consumed by yeast in the present process of breadmaking is reduced by more than half under the new method because of the shorter period of fermentation.

In commercial practise, Dr. Swanson pointed out, the new process would make the "dough room" of a bakery unnecessary. The dough would pass directly from the mixer to the divider and thence into the pans. This would mean a large saving of baking expenses. It also would simplify the baking process, since the dough room has to have both temperature and humidity control.

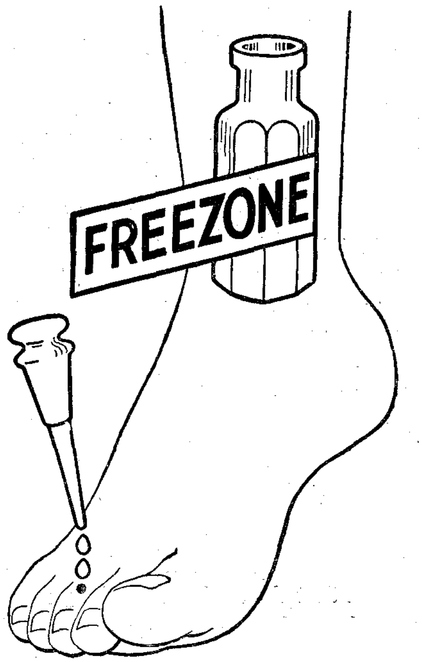
The principle underlying the new process, Dr. Swanson said, is that by means of the mechanical action produced by the "pack-squeeze-pull-tear" operation of the machine he has designed, the gluten of flour in the dough is modified in physical structure so that it becomes more elastic and less resistant to the gases produced by the yeast.

Data taken at random from the compilation presented by Dr. Swanson to show the saving in time effected by the new process follow:

On October 30, 1925, a batch of dough prepared in the old-time way consumed 154 minutes in fermentation, while dough from the same flour mixed in Dr. Swanson's machine was fermented and ready for the oven in 55 to 63 minutes. The loaf from the old-time method graded 95 per cent. on color and 96 per cent. on texture, while that made by the new method graded 99 per cent. both on color and on texture.

Corns

Lift Off – No Pain!



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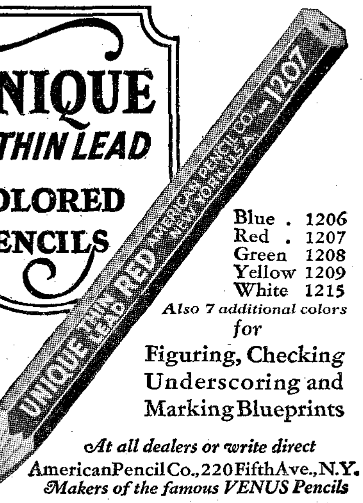
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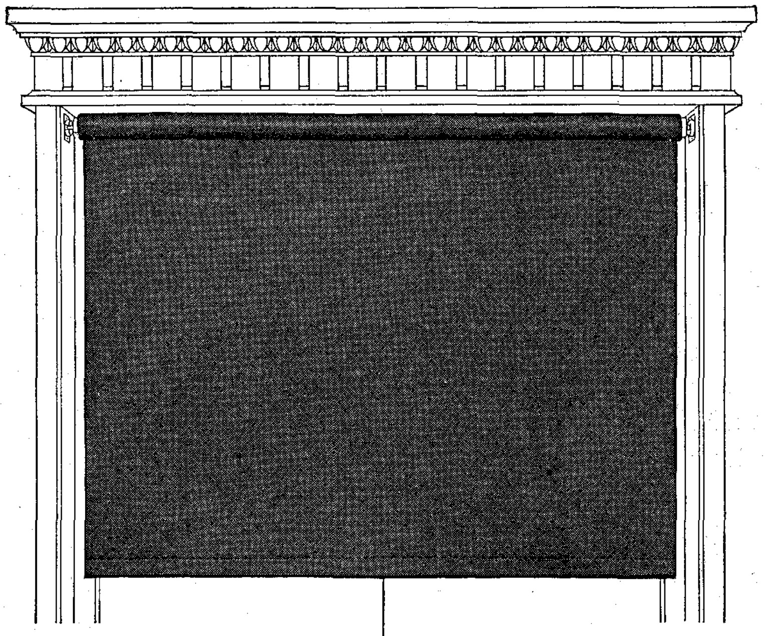
THE HORNED MEN OF WEST AFRICA

THE "horns" borne by these men are not natural, but due to a disease, and may appear at almost any point on the bony structure of the body, altho they are more common on the head, as the name indicates. The usual point of growth, however, is the nose or the upper jaw. A writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) notes that "goundou" which is the African name for the disease, has even been discovered in an African chimpanzee, "Micky" by name, in the London Zoo. We read:

> The nature of the osseous tumors presented by the horned men of West Africa, was described to the Royal Irish Academy by the late Prof. Alexander Macalister in 1882 and 1883. In 1887 Surgeon J. J. Lamprey, of the Army Medical Staff, described three other cases of this condition, which is well known on the Gold Coast under the title of "henpuye" or "dog's nose," and on the Ivory Coast as "n'goundou," from which its more common designation of "goundou" is derived. Major Botreau-Roussel, of the French Colonial Army, has now published a book on "goundou," based on his observations on the Ivory Coast between 1912 and 1917, when he collected 130 cases and operated on 113 patients. He claims to have established that this condition is only one symptom of a more extended disease affecting several bones and sometimes involving the greater part of the skeleton. Professor Cornil of Nancy has shown that the lesions are not tumors in the pathological sense of the term, but are due to inflammatory conditions comparable with those occurring in syphilis. Dr. J. N. Roy of Montreal, who was associated with Major Botreau-Roussel in 1912, and has himself observed thirty-four cases, has found spheroidal bodies in these tumors, and is of the opinion that significance is to be attached to them. While admitting that goundou and yaws are often associated, Roy insists that there is no real connection between the two diseases. The disease is far more wide-spread than was originally believed, and Roy has collected evidence of its occurrence in the West African littoral, Zanzibar, British East Africa, the Malay Peninsula, the East and West Indies, Southern China, Honduras, Mexico, and Brazil. He mentions an instance of the disease being contracted by a European who had lived on the west coast of Africa for twelve years, and reports the discovery of a skull of a seven-year-old child, found in an Inca grave in Peru, which presented the typical aspects of the condition. The bony growths develop on the nasal bones or on the upper jaw: these bones may be invaded simultaneously. The disease may become generalized, enlargements forming on nearly all the skeletal bones. It occurs usually during early childhood, but is often observed in adults, and is possibly a little more common in males than in females.



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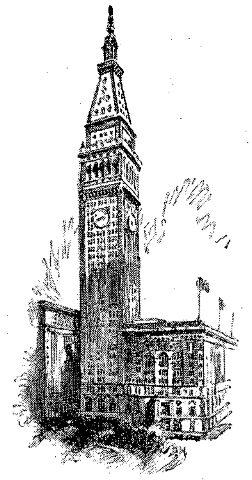

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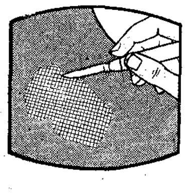

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GERMAN BUSINESS UNDER THE DAWES PLAN

THE present situation in German industry and finance "presents a definitely encouraging picture, when one understands the causes which have produced it," maintains Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, in a bulletin of that institution. Business, says this authority, is depressed; unemployment is great, and bankruptcies are numerous, "but this is merely the aftermath of an acute financial crisis which culminated in the autumn of 1925, through which Germany has passed in orderly, disciplined fashion." In other words, the depression seems to have touched bottom. Unemployment figures show a slight improvement, the cost of living is going down, as evidenced by a reduction of 5 per cent. in retail prices since October, and the average weekly wages in twelve industries are 17.53 per cent. higher than they were in January, 1924. For the past three months Germany has shown a favorable balance of trade, but, adds Mr. Anderson, "it is too early to conclude that this is permanent." We also learn from Mr. Anderson's article in *The Chase Economic Bulletin*, that—

> The present picture of German business reminds one of the picture of American business in the middle of 1921. Depression with us was very acute and unemployment was very great. Business confidence was low, but financial fears had already been much alleviated. Uncertainty had largely given place to certainty so far as the credit structure was concerned. The worst was known and the process of rebuilding on sure foundations had already begun.
>
> Viewed in the light of the difficulties that Germany has had to face, the present situation gives ground for congratulation rather than discouragement. That so much should have been accomplished in 1924-25, and that the crisis of 1925 should have been gone through without a panic, is evidence of the inherent soundness of the German situation, of the discipline of the German people, and of the sagacity of Germany's financial and industrial leaders.

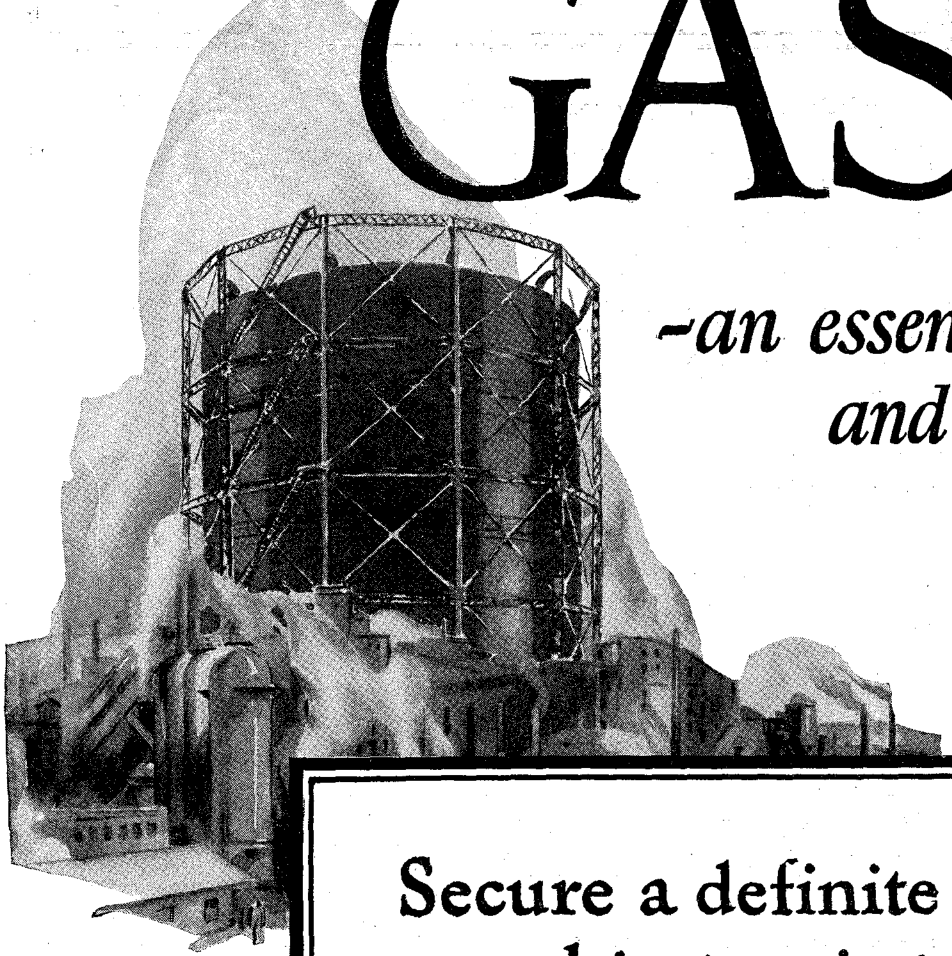
"Unless all signs are misleading," agrees Finance Minister Reinold in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "we have passed the lowest point, and may hope for gradual improvement." To quote further from what Mr. Anderson has to say in *The Chase Bulletin*:

> German banking opinion, while not free from anxiety about many particular phases of the situation, appears to be calmly confident of the outcome of the general situation. The bankers of Germany were much less worried in the midst of the crisis in early November, 1925, than they had been a few months earlier. They saw through the trouble, understood the causes that had produced it, felt that they understood the extent of the weaknesses, and that they could see through the crisis and the ensuing depression to better times. Conditions at the present time represent pretty much what the best students of German business expected last autumn. The typical phenomena of crisis and depression have taken place. The intensity of the financial stress has relaxed. Money rates have gone down sharply. Financial pressure in the Bourse has relaxed, and securities have moved upward. Simultaneously, unemployment has increased and trade has slowed down sharply, but these things always happen following a crisis. The verdict as to the duration of the depression will rest, not on the surface phenomena, but rather on the question of whether the causes that begot the crisis have been largely eliminated in the course of it. From this point of view the German situation is definitely encouraging.
>
> The record of achievement in Germany since the inauguration of the Dawes plan is an impressive one. (1) Currency stabilization has been achieved. The Reichsbank is in a strong position. It has adequate reserves of gold and foreign exchange. It has a liquid portfolio. The German people and the outside world now trust the mark. (2) The budget has been balanced and a fiscal surplus has been created. (3) There has been a scrupulous and exact performance of all of Germany's obligations to make reparations payments to date. (4) The German railways under the new administration are on a financially sound basis and are making profits. (5) The standard of life and conditions of living among the German people have been very markedly improved. (6) Germany has had a strong industrial revival. This culminated, to be sure, in the crisis of 1925, but the crisis itself has corrected many of the abnormalties which produced it. (7) Germany has gone through the crisis in orderly, disciplined fashion, and apparently has, in March, 1926, already reached the bottom of the depression which inevitably follows a crisis. In the worst of this depression, conditions are immeasurably better than they were in the pre-Dawes plan period, while under the surface there are many restorative forces at work which promise another, more soundly based, upward move.
>
> The period since the inauguration of the Dawes plan has been a period during which credit has flowed from the outside world to Germany, not from Germany to the outside world. When the tide turns, when foreign loans to Germany cease or are reduced, and when the Agent-General for Reparations Payments begins making substantial transfers of funds from Germany to other countries, the tide of goods will change, and Germany will develop an export surplus.

But the evidences of German improvement that Mr. Anderson adduces do not seem to the New York *Journal of Commerce* so very impressive. It says:

> A "trifling improvement" in employment conditions is not very significant when approximately 2,000,000 people are without work and an additional 2,500,000 are employed on short time. A rise of 0.2 point in commodity prices between March, 1925, and March, 1926, may mean something but it would be difficult to say just what. Interest rates are, to be sure, lower and bank funds abundant but the cause of

GAS



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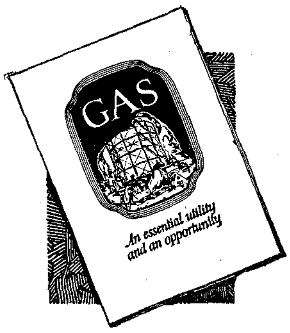
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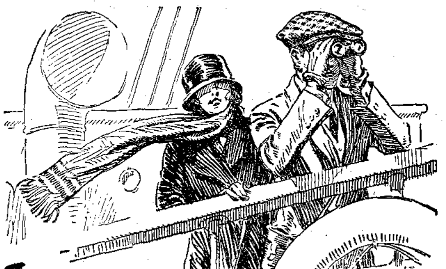

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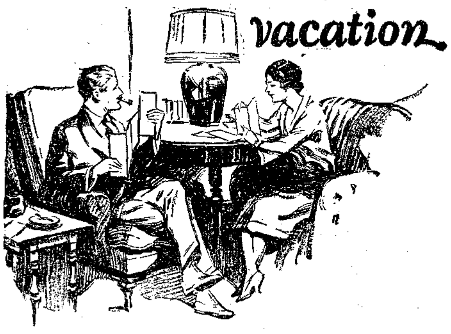

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

this phenomenon is traceable to poor business and lack of commercial demand for funds. Trade balances have shifted, it must be admitted, from the debit to the credit column for Germany, but here again diminished imports for industrial purposes appear to be largely responsible for the change.

Currency stability, reparations payments, all the alleged accomplishments of the Dawes plan, are tentative achievements performed with the aid of foreign loans. The Agent-General for Reparations has never lost an opportunity to emphasize this fact and to tell the public that the practicability of the Dawes plan has not yet been put to the test.

TRADING CORN FOR FARM MACHINERY

When the International Harvester Company back in January offered to barter farm machinery for corn in the corn belt at the rate of one dollar's worth of machinery for each bushel of corn, it was taking something of a sporting chance, observes a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. The price of corn has, of course, varied, but at the time of the writing of the dispatch cash corn was selling at 71½ cents a bushel, meaning a loss of 28½ cents per bushel to the company. But it seems that the offer has rewarded the Harvester Company by stimulating sales to a remarkable degree. By the middle of March, with reports from agents in certain sections still to come in, about $1,000,000 worth of farm machinery had been sold as a result of the offer. Alexander Legge, president of the company, explains that the surplus of corn responsible for the low price is found only in Illinois, Iowa, northern Missouri, southern Nebraska and northern Kansas, "but the response to the Company's offer has been extraordinary in its effect." As Mr. Legge is further quoted in *The Evening Post:*

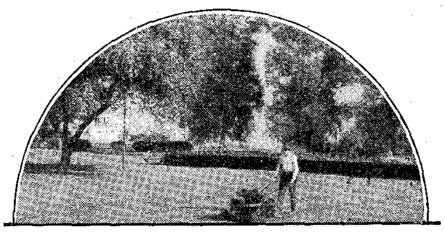
> We have had this sort of experience with both cotton and wheat previously, and we were successful in both instances.
>
> We are firm in the belief that corn will come back, and that we will not suffer any losses.

Another International Harvester official says:

> We are not worried about losing money on corn accepted at one dollar a bushel in payment for our farm implements. We may take some loss, but we can afford to up to any reasonable limit, which would be a great many more bushels than we have in sight at the present time.

After noting the company's loss per bushel at the recent prices of corn, the writer in the New York *Evening Post* goes on to remark:

> To the average person this is indeed a



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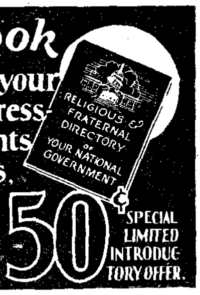

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sporting chance for so conservative a corporation, but the faith of Mr. Legge and his associates is marvelous. It is pointed out that the company can well afford to lose a bit on its offers to the farmers.

The stimulation to sales has been remarkable, and it is thought that, in some cases, the offer on certain lines of machinery may have to be recalled because of the inability of the company to handle the orders. The company's offer provides that in the case where the price of corn exceeds one dollar a bushel, a purchaser is permitted to sell the corn at the market and pay for his machinery in cash, thereby retaining the difference.

It is learned that in some cases farmers are buying corn at the market with which to make payment for machinery purchased, effecting a considerable saving. In one known case a farmer bought a tractor costing $800. On the basis of the day's market for May corn the tractor cost him $508, a saving of $292.

OUR SOAPS WASHING MORE OF THE WORLD

THE United States is constantly finding a bigger world market for its soaps and toilet preparations, it would seem from statistics given out by the American Chemical Society. As summarized in the New York *Times*, these figures show that:

> Exports last year aggregated $16,111,000, or 7 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The chief soap item was laundry soap, $4,008,000, of which Mexico and Canada were the heaviest buyers. American toilet or fancy soaps are widely popular, and go to all parts of the world, with Cuba in the lead for consumption supremacy. Total 1925 exports were 6,750,000 pounds, valued at $2,803,000.

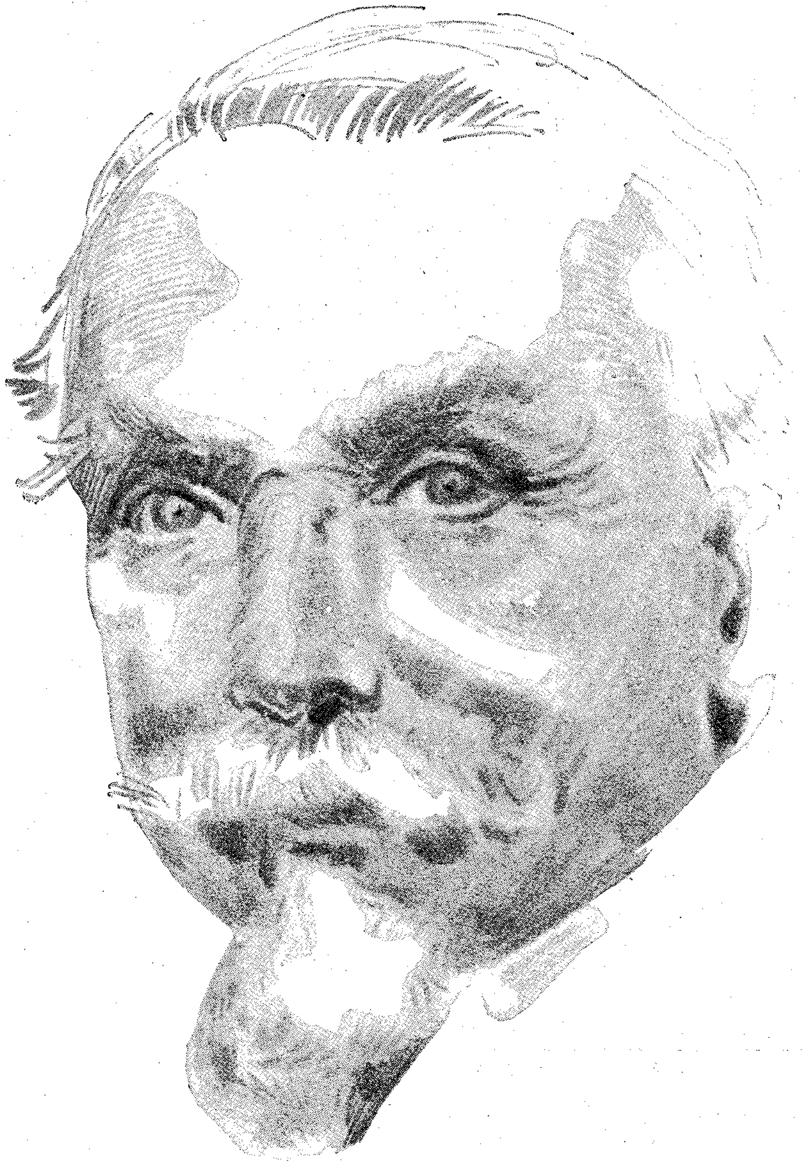
Mr. Otto Wilson is quoted as saying for the Chemical Society:

> Exports of toilet preparations have been growing steadily in recent years. In 1925 they totaled $8,078,000, as against $7,252,000 in 1924. Dentifrices were the chief item, amounting to 3,405,000 pounds, valued at $3,211,000, an increase of 15 per cent. These goods are very widely distributed, going in considerable quantities to all parts of the world. Exports of talcum and other powders were 3,469,000 pounds, valued at $1,882,000, as against 3,229,000 pounds, valued at $1,688,000, in 1924. Perfumery and toilet waters were valued at $451,000.

As we read further in the *Times* summary:

> America bought less perfumery, bay rum and toilet waters from other countries last year, imports of these articles amounting to 1,128,000 pounds, valued at $2,053,000, as against 1,424,000 pounds, valued at $2,200,000, in 1924. Our purchases of perfumes abroad as a whole were greater, imports of perfume materials being valued at $3,388,000, as against 1924 imports of $2,905,000.

Pyorrhea Note.—
HOME GARDEN HINTS
"There are three lovely varieties of saliva which will blossom in the summer time," Mrs. Aschenbrenner confided. "One of them, a pink one, is new this year."
—*California paper.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 31.—The League of Nations sends a formal invitation to the United States to participate in the meeting of signatories of the World Court protocol, to be held in Geneva on September 1 to discuss American reservations to adhesion to the Court.

April 1.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Briand-Peret budget bill, 236 to 159. The bill provides for government oil and sugar monopolies and a business turnover tax.

April 2.—A furious clash between Hindus and Moslems occurs in Calcutta, India, and it is estimated that twenty persons are killed and 150 injured.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by 311 to 39, approves the report of a special customs commission, increasing by 30 per cent. the existing tariff on all materials imported on a weight basis.

April 3.—The French Senate, by 232 to 12, approves Finance Minister Peret's program for balancing the 1926 budget, with the exception of the provisions for oil and sugar monopolies; and the bill, with these and some other minor changes, goes back to the Chamber of Deputies for reconsideration.

April 4.—Following a long-standing crisis in the Roumanian Government, Premier Nikola Pachitch and his cabinet resign.

A dispatch from Rabat, Morocco, to Paris, France, reports that Abd-el Krim, the Riffian leader, has attacked French outposts and thus resumed the offensive.

Martial law is proclaimed in Calcutta after a renewal of desperate street-fighting between Moslems and Hindus. The fighting is accompanied by looting, incendiarism, and attacks on mosques and temples.

April 5.—The El Cano air squadron flying from Madrid to Manila, Philippine Islands, completes the first 500-mile link of the 10,000-mile journey with its arrival at the White House flying field in Algiers, French North Africa.

April 6.—The foreign diplomatists in Peking, China, protest against the continued air raids conducted by the Chinese "Allied" forces against the Kuominchun, or national Army, barracks in the city, because of the danger to themselves and the people in the city.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, uncle of the late Czar Nicholas II, is chosen leader of the Russian monarchists by the Congress of Russian Emigrés, meeting in Paris.

Two planes of the El Cano squadron, which is attempting a flight from Madrid to Manila, land at the airdrome at Tripoli, North Africa, making a leg of 850 miles.

Georg Tchitcherin, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, announces that Russia will not participate in the disarmament conference at Geneva, because of Switzerland's refusal to apologize for the assassination of Vaslav Vorosky, the Russian emissary murdered while attending a diplomatic conference on Swiss soil.

DOMESTIC

March 31.—Twenty-eight of the crew of the British freighter *Lelaham*, which was foundering at sea, are rescued by the

British freighter *Shirvan*, according to a wireless received in New York.

A snowfall ranging from ten to eighteen inches covers the States between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic Seaboard States, and twenty people are reported dead as a result of the blizzard.

Judge Alfred J. Talley, of the Catholic Club of New York City, presents to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs an affidavit that twenty-one Carmelite nuns driven out from their convent in Mexico City were about to be sold into white slavery when a bribe of 100 pesos to their guard brought about their release.

April 1.—By a vote of 306 to 62, the House impeaches Federal Judge George W. English of the Eastern District of Illinois on charges of tyranny and corruption in office, use of obscene and blasphemous language in the courtroom, and threatening a jury.

April 2.—President Coolidge orders an intensive economic survey of the Philippine Islands by Col. Carmi A. Thompson of Ohio, according to a Washington dispatch. The survey, it is said, is ordered in a spirit of the utmost friendliness toward Governor-General Wood.

Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Chief Prohibition Enforcement Officer, sends to Congress a bill for tightening up Prohibition enforcement by inflicting more drastic penalties for violation of the law, and making search and seizure of private dwellings possible when they are suspected of being used for the manufacture of liquor. The bill is introduced by Senator Goff of West Virginia.

President Coolidge, it is announced, sees no necessity for American participation in the conference in Geneva in September, called to discuss American reservations to the World Court protocol.

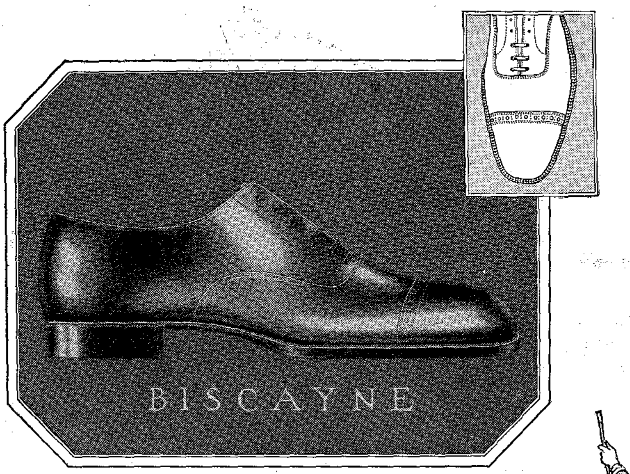
April 3.—A "consent decree" under which the $2,000,000,000 Ward Food Products Corporation, chartered under the laws of Maryland, abandons its proposed combination of various complementary non-competitive enterprises and agrees to surrender its charter is filed by the United States Government in the Federal Court in Baltimore, and all litigation is dropt.

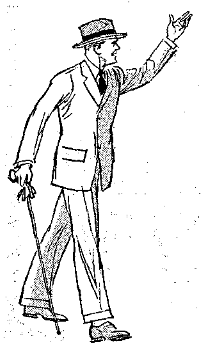
The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism files in the District of Columbia Supreme Court a petition for an injunction to prevent payment of salaries of chaplains of the Senate and House and of chaplains attached to the War and Navy Departments.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi introduces a resolution providing for an investigation into conditions in the Philippine Islands by a joint Congressional committee.

The Mexican-American General Claims Commission issues a ruling saying that American nationals residing in Mexico may "under international law enjoy rights and remedies which the nation does not accord to its own citizens," and that "clauses attempting to bind them against requesting the intervention of the United States Government in their behalf are void."

April 4.—One hundred and ten bishops of the Protestant-Episcopal Church protest to the United States Senate against ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, negotiated August 6, 1923, on the ground that the Turkish Government had deliberately destroyed a million inoffensive Christian men, women, and children and now holds "in Turkish harems thousands of Christian women and children."





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But by the impersonal and rigid law of merchandising, none of them are necessarily the "best people."

By a separate and special synthesis, there is created in each community a group whose patronage or favorable opinion is essential to the success of any product. This group contains some of the aristocrats, some of the wealthy, some of the smart, some of the intellectual. It is drawn from every stratum in the community, from every income level.

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The Literary Digest is an achievement unique in American publishing because it has created a medium that has mass circulation large enough to serve any advertiser, and it also has select circulation. It selects not on the basis of wealth or aristocracy but on the basis of alertness, because only the alert and progressive find The Digest interesting.

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The Literary Digest

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

Former Gov. Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas and his son, Russell G. Davis, are acquitted of the charge of selling a pardon to Fred W. Pollman, and they are now acquitted of all charges in connection with the illegal sale of pardons.

April 5.—Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland, appearing before the special Senate committee conducting hearings on the wet and dry question, says that Prohibition costs $30,000,000 a year and is a "disastrous, tragic failure."

Gerald Chapman, the notorious bandit and murderer, is executed at the Wethersfield State Prison, in Connecticut.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, writes to Bishop William T. Manning of New York that he is in favor of the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey as the best that can be had for the protection of American religious, educational and business interests.

The House passes by a vote of 218 to 44 the bill extending the Sheppard-Towner maternity benefit act for two years and appropriating $1,000,000 for the maintenance of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

April 6.—Brig.-Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of Prohibition enforcement, testifies before the Senate investigating committee that wide-spread corruption exists among Prohibition enforcement officers, and asks for wider powers to enforce Prohibition.

The House appoints nine managers to prosecute the case against Federal Judge English of Illinois, who has been impeached on a charge of "high misdemeanors" in office.

A letter received by Secretary of State Kellogg, signed by 106 American residents in Constantinople, requests immediate ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, saying that ratification will be of material aid in stabilizing conditions throughout the Near East.

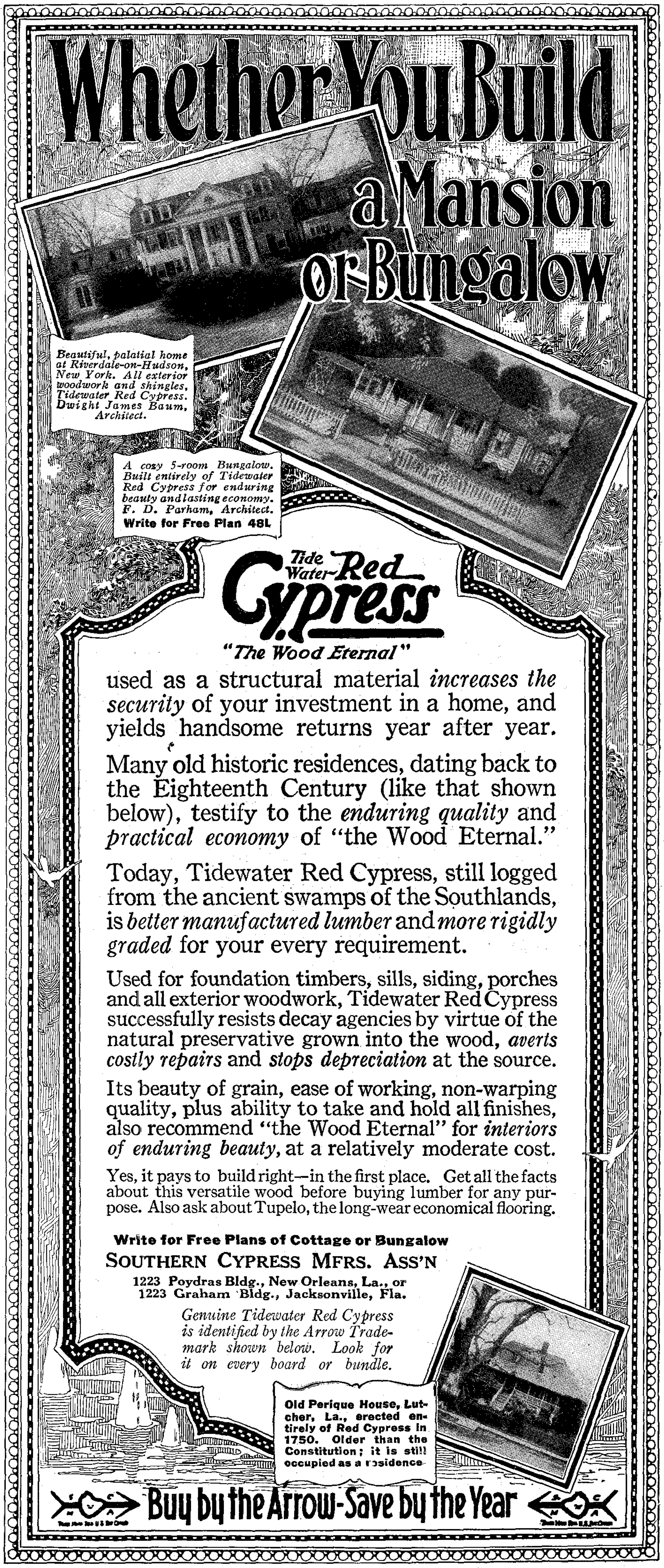
Secretary of State Kellogg requests representatives of the Chilean and Peruvian Governments to "set an example to the world of their willingness to make concessions and adjust their differences" over the Tacna-Arica question, to which they agree on behalf of their Governments.

The Byrd Arctic Expedition sails from New York on the first leg of its attempted trip to the North Pole, the last stage of which will be made by airplane.

Obviously Impossible.—"Henry, it's raining cats and dogs. We must lend Mrs. Whitaker an umbrella, or she will get drenched going home."

"My dear, it's impossible. The only umbrella we've got has her husband's name engraved on it."—*The Outlook.*

As Usual.—New York, March 30.—Coffee was weak to-day under liquidation.—*Market news in a North Carolina paper.*



Whether You Build a Mansion or Bungalow

Beautiful, palatial home at Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York. All exterior woodwork and shingles, Tidewater Red Cypress. Dwight James Baum, Architect.

A cozy 5-room Bungalow. Built entirely of Tidewater Red Cypress for enduring beauty and lasting economy. F. D. Parham, Architect.
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used as a structural material *increases the security* of your investment in a home, and yields handsome returns year after year.

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Today, Tidewater Red Cypress, still logged from the ancient swamps of the Southlands, is *better manufactured lumber* and *more rigidly graded* for your every requirement.

Used for foundation timbers, sills, siding, porches and all exterior woodwork, Tidewater Red Cypress successfully resists decay agencies by virtue of the natural preservative grown into the wood, *averts costly repairs* and *stops depreciation* at the source.

Its beauty of grain, ease of working, non-warping quality, plus ability to take and hold all finishes, also recommend "the Wood Eternal" for *interiors of enduring beauty,* at a relatively moderate cost.

Yes, it pays to build right—in the first place. Get all the facts about this versatile wood before buying lumber for any purpose. Also ask about Tupelo, the long-wear economical flooring.

Write for Free Plans of Cottage or Bungalow
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Genuine Tidewater Red Cypress is identified by the Arrow Trademark shown below. Look for it on every board or bundle.

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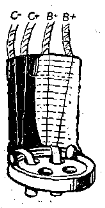
Take the tube, clip a Na-Ald No. 112 Connectorald to its base and it will fit any storage battery set. Connectorald has attachments for "B" and "C" batteries. No rewiring necessary. So designed that the tube is not raised in socket. Made of Alden Processed Bakelite by the world's largest manufacturer of sockets and dials. Price, $1.25. If your dealer is unable to supply you send coupon to Alden Mfg. Co., Dept. V1, Springfield, Mass.



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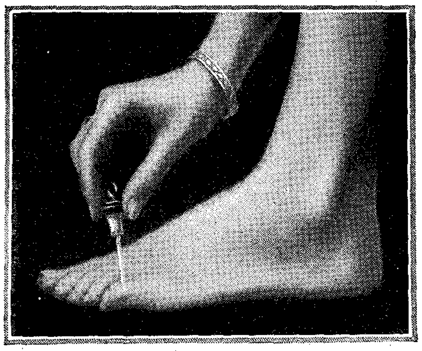

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Corns or Calluses
Stops all pain in 3 seconds

Touch the most painful corn with this amazing liquid. In three seconds all the pain is gone. Acts like an anesthetic. You wear tight shoes, dance, walk again in comfort!

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Ask for "Gets-It" at your druggist. Money back if not delighted. There are imitations. Be sure to get the genuine.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

A Female Barkis.—He—"You should see the altar in our church."

She—"Lead me to it!"—*Seattle Journal of Commerce.*

The Retort Gallant.—Lady—"Do you keep dates?"

Clerk—"I'd never keep you waiting a minute."—*Allston (Mass.) Recorder.*

Not so Very Reasonable.—For Sale—Two Police Puppies. Prize-winning parents, both male; very reasonable. 1109 W. Clay St.—*Live Stock ad in a Richmond paper.*

Will o' the Wisp.—Loath as we are to prophesy, yet it seems to us that Geoffrey John Harwood has crossed the threshold of a brilliant and mephitic career.—*New York Sun.*

Life in Serial Numbers.—Mary Rose makes the great sacrifice of marrying Tom on his deathbed that his soul might be in peace in the next instalment.—*Albany (N. Y.) paper.*

Limited Liability.—For a long time she stared at him, speechless, not convinced altogether of his reality, tho certainly he looked anything but incorporated.—*Fiction serial in a New Orleans paper.*

Gravitation Defied.—

DAM WRECKED
AS TONS OF ICE
RUSH UP RIVER

—*Headlines in a Syracuse (N. Y.) paper.*

Unrehearsed.—Magician (to youngster he has called up on the stage)—"Now, my boy, you've never seen me before, have you?"

Boy—"No, daddy."—*Boston Transcript.*

What Price Eliza?—Franklin, Pa.—Ton of dynamite failed to break ice jam threatening this rail bridge over Allegheny near Frankfort, Pa. Floes piled thirty feet high. Little Eva'd find tough crossing here. —*Caption in a Pennsylvania paper.*

Education Note.—Tom Mix and his wonder horse, Tony, are featured this week in "The Yankee Senor." Tom shows careful training in some of the stunts, in which he exercises almost human intelligence.—*Amusement column of a Texas paper.*

So This Is California!—There are twenty-six ways of pronouncing Los Angeles, all wrong.

The new State grew so fast that they had to divide it into two parts, called Northern California and Southern Cafeteria. And they had to put two deserts and a mountain range in between them to keep them from fighting.

The celestial-named city was made the capital of the southern, and the saintly named town to the north the capital of the northern end of the State.

In '55 a law was passed forbidding earthquakes inside the city limits.

There are more beautiful women in Los Angeles than in any other city on earth. But they all come from somewhere else. —*From Will Cressy's History of California.*

Telling the World.—WANT to borrow $15,000 on guilt edge security.—*Ad in a Minneapolis paper.*

For Winter Riding?—COMBINATION stove and bicycle for sale. Phone Lafayette 5353-J.—*Ad in a Pittsburgh paper.*

He Ought to Know.—Charles Van Brunt appears on scene and declares it was not his body found in seed house.—*From a scarehead in an Arkansas paper.*

We've Worn 'Em.—"Sawed His Way Out of Jail with a Freshly Laundered Collar," is a headline we've been confidently expecting.—*Lathrop (Mo.) Optimist.*

Not a Mushy Job.—Fortunately, the locomotive engineer has no one in his cab but the fireman, therefore doesn't try to drive with one hand.—*Dallas Morning News.*

An Eye for Business.—If the truth were known, it would probably be found that it was a plasterer who first suggested the Charleston as a ballroom dance.—*Dallas News.*

Low Visibility.—Dolly—"I don't see why my vanishing cream should disappear."

Molly—"It's behind those invisible hair-nets."—*Life.*

Reversing a Certain Amendment.—SALESMEN with car to sell colored people; $100 per week. See Mr. Smith, 339 Capitol Avenue.—*Ad in the Atlanta Constitution.*

Ask Emily Post.—Mother (at dinner)—"Peggy, darling, you should not scratch your nose with your spoon."

Peggy—"Oh, mother—ought I have used a fork?"—*Boston Transcript.*

In the Key of "Dough."—Ben—"Was there a wedding at Smithson's last night? I heard strains of 'O Promise me.'"

Eben—"Nope; Burtkins was just borrowing five from Smithson." — *Allston Recorder.*

A Job for Johnny.—The old-fashioned girl who used to make mama keep little brother out of the room while her beau was calling now has a daughter who subsidizes Johnny to play Colonel House to her sweetie while she is dressing.—*Dallas News.*

Stepping on It!—The police of Wallingford have formally notified the New England Transportation Co. that its buses run through the town at too great speed and prosecutions will follow if that speed is over 200 miles an hour.—*From a Connecticut paper.*

Grabbed Her Sheepskin.—A young woman who came to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement, one of her friends said,

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."—*Everybody's Magazine.*